8.3	Sale of Land:	4 families sold land during the war.
8.4	Land disputes:	unknown
8.5	Land Lease:	Farmers pay 30 seer/jerib each year. 30 families lease land.
8.6	Availability of Land:	unknown

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, rice, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: some apricot, orange, and mulberry trees

9.3 Forests: none, just a few trees next to the streams

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation canals.
2. NGOs should continue assisting the farmers with seeds and urea.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	unknown
Canals	need rehabilitation
Streams	low during July, August, September
Wells	none for irrigation

10.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Rehabilitate the irrigation canals.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES

IRDA reconstructed the veterinary medicine dispensary.

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned unknown

Comment: The community rehabilitated its traditional grain machine.

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Unknown

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction: The villagers have tried to rehabilitate the link road to the village but would like more assistance.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will put a heavy burden on the region if the irrigation water does not increase.

ZONE NGSR-1

Province:	**NANGARHAR**	District:	**Surkh Rod 1**
Village:	**Sultanpur upper**	Survey Date:	18-23 November 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	unknown
Refugee families:	unknown
Families that never left	unknown
TOTAL	unknown

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	unknown
Widows:	40
Disabled:	35

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: none

1.4 Tribes: unknown

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community worked together to rebuild the mosque. A mirab works to resolve the irrigation problems of the community.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Lower Sultanpur

2.2 Natural water supplies: Streams, springs

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Currency Dealers	some
Shopkeepers	some
Daily Labor	some
Teachers (male)	unknown
Teachers (female)	unknown

3.2 The 20 widows and 20 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1

Wells	8 shallow wells with handpumps constructed by DACAAR
Streams	main source of drinking water

4.2 Community Recommendation: 1. Dig more wells for drinking water.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: available in Lower Sultanpur

5.2	Mortality:	Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years:	100
		Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	10

5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	7 (locally trained)
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are regularly vaccinated twice a year.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Malaria control. 2. Support the health clinic.	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	Girls' Primary School	reconstructed by AGHCO (Lower Sultanpur)
		Boys' Primary School	reconstructed by AGHCO (Lower Sultanpur)

Comment: The community was not asked to participate in the rebuilding of the schools. The school was closed to girls after the Taliban takeover.

6.2	School Children:	Girls	unknown
		Boys	200
6.3	Teachers:	Female	unknown
		Male	5
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	Paid by Afghan Government	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Unknown	

7	**HOUSES**	Destroyed during the war:	unknown
		Rebuilt:	unknown
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Assistance with rebuilding their houses.	

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated	1080 jeribs
		Land unutilized	0 jeribs
		Total	1080 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	0
		51-100 jeribs	3
		31-50 jeribs	10
		16-30 jeribs	5
		11-15 jeribs	12
		6-10 jeribs	15
		2 - 5 jeribs	15
		Less than 2 jeribs	40
		Landless	70
8.2	Sale of Land:	unknown	

8.3	Land disputes:	unknown
8.4	Land Lease:	unknown.
8.5	Availability of Land:	unknown

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1	Crops:	wheat, corn, rice, cotton, vegetables	
9.2	Orchards:	unknown	
9.3	Forests:	unknown	
9.4	Improved Seeds and Urea:	Before the war: Presently:	cheap and available locally expensive and difficult to find
9.5	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation canals. 2. NGOs should continue assisting the farmers with seeds and urea.	

10 IRRIGATION

10.1	Irrigation system:	Intake	destroyed
		Canals	need rehabilitation
		Streams	low during July, August, September
		Wells	none for irrigation

Comment: GAA has surveyed the irrigation system but as yet no project has been undertaken.

10.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES

None

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Reconstruct the veterinary medicine dispensary.

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction DACAAR has been rehabilitating the link road to the village.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will put a heavy burden on the region.

ZONE NGSR-1

Province:	**NANGARHAR**	District:	**Surkh Rod 1**
Village:	**Dosti Khil**	Survey Date:	24-28 November 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1	Number of families:	Repatriated families:	70
		Refugee families:	unknown
		<u>Families who never left:</u>	<u>unknown</u>
		TOTAL	unknown

This village is a sub-village of Sultanpur. A clinic, mosque, and tube well have been constructed by Sardar Khan. The residents of this village are comparatively wealthy and work in Jalalabad and Pakistan.
All other needs of the village have been included in the Sultanpur survey.

ZONE NGSR-1

Province:	NANGARHAR	District:	**Surkh Rod 1**
Village:	Katapur	Survey Date:	24-27 November 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	122	(15%)
Refugee families:	680	(84%)
Families that never left	5	(01%)
TOTAL	807	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	900
Widows:	20
Disabled:	10

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: none

1.4 Tribes: Different groups and sects.

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community works together to clean canals and solve their problems. They offered to work voluntarily for NGOs working in their region.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Sultanpur, Tatang Nawab Jabbar

2.2 Natural water supplies: Streams, rivers

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Currency Dealers	some
Shopkeepers	some
Daily Labor	some
Government Servants	some
Teachers (male)	4
Teachers (female)	0

3.2 The 20 widows and 10 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1

Wells	none
Spring Water	1 north of the village
River Water	main source of drinking water

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. The provision of clean drinking water is a high priority. The spring could be directed to the village with pipelines.

5. HEALTH

5.1	Health Clinic:	no	
5.2	Mortality:	Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	50 0
5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	3 (UNICEF trained)
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.	
5.5	Seriously ill patients:	transported to Jalalabad, although facing difficulties due to river crossing	
5.6	Community Recommendations:	1. Construction of a clinic which could also serve Tatang Nawab Jabbar.	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	Primary School	none, children attend Bala Bagh Lycee and Shamshapur schools
6.2	School Children:	Boys Girls	150 0
6.3	Teachers:	Female Male	0 4
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	Paid by Afghan Government	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. The students attend Bala Bagh Lycee and Shamshapur Middle School. They would like their own primary school and are interested in a girls' school to serve this village and Tatang Nawab Jabbar.	

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	unknown
Rebuilt	unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: Assistance with rebuilding their houses.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	2300 jeribs
Land unutilized	0 jeribs
Total	2300 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	0
51-100 jeribs	0
31-50 jeribs	5
16-30 jeribs	20
11-15 jeribs	60
2-10 jeribs	50
Less than 2 jeribs	20
Landless	20

8.3	Sale of Land:	unknown
8.4	Land disputes:	unknown
8.5	Land Lease:	60 landless families lease land.
8.6	Availability of Land:	not enough and there is a shortage of irrigation water

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1	Crops:	wheat, corn, rice, sugar cane, vegetables	
9.2	Orchards:	some orange, peach, grape, pomegranate, and apricot trees	
9.3	Forests:	none	
9.4	Improved Seeds and Urea:	Before the war:	cheap and available locally
		Presently:	expensive and difficult to find
9.5	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.	

10 IRRIGATION

10.1	Irrigation system:	Intake	2, one for Katapur and the other for Tatang Nawab Jabbar, Kalu Khil, Bagh Bala, Banda Bibi
		Canals	rehabilitated
		Streams	low during July, August, September
		Wells	none for irrigation
10.2	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intakes. The main intake is 15 km long and irrigates 1200 jeribs.	

11	**VETERINARY SERVICES**	None	
11.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Unknown	
12	**TRACTORS**	NGO Owned	unknown
12.1	Community Recommendations:	1. Unknown	

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1	Reconstruction	A main bridge to the village needs to be built.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION Unknown

SURKH ROD 2

ZONE NGSR-2

Province: NANGARHAR District: **Surkh Rod 2**

Villages: **Charbagh, Qala Safa, Qala Haji Sahib, Swati (Afandi Fort)**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. SOCIAL SITUATION

1. General: The villages of target zone Surkh Rod 2 have 30-77% of their populations in Pakistan. The lack of irrigation water appears to be the main factor hindering repatriation. Unemployment is an issue in this zone, although its inhabitants have access to the labor market in Jalalabad. People of this zone have exposure to more facilities of life and seem to have slightly higher expectations for projects than people of other zones.

   As with Surkh Rod 1, Surkh Rod 2 families are relatively better off than families in other target zones and there are a number of educated people. The communities have experience working with NGOs and use traditional gatherings to complete community works. Surkh Rod 2 has fewer facilities than Surkh Rod 1, however, and people must travel out of the zone for basic services. No land disputes were mentioned in this zone.

2. **Attitude toward Repatriation:** The attitude toward repatriation is positive provided more irritation water can be made available. Communities stated they would request their relatives to return if there is enough water.

B. COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Drinking Water:** Rivers, streams, and wells are the main sources of drinking water. There are DACAAR wells in all four villages, however there are not enough to meet the needs of the communities. For example, in Charbagh and Qala Safa there are 6 wells for 1000 families and in all villages there are semi-finished wells. There seems to be an abundance of springs in the area which could be used for drinking and irrigation water. **The communities recommended that the 6 unfinished wells be completed and more drinking water be made available through additional wells or through spring catchments depending upon the locations of the springs and costs of development.**

2. Health: There are no health clinics, or TBAs in Surkh Rod 2 and patients are transported to Jalalabad. Children are immunized by a mobile team. The communities requested additional support for the clinics. There is a prevalence of malaria in Charbagh, Qala Safa, and probably the other villages. There also seems to be a high infant mortality rate in this zone. **The community recommended a clinic be built in Swati to serve this target zone. If the establishment of such a clinic would be difficult due to a lack of trained medical staff, the community also suggested repairing the roads and bridges so patients could be taken to Jalalabad. Also, due to the high infant mortality rate, it is possible women would benefit from TBA services if some could be trained. A malaria control program was also requested by the communities.**

3. **Education:** There are no functioning primary schools in Surkh Rod 2. Some children attend the Sultanpur and Charbagh schools in Surkh Rod 1. There is a primary school in Qala Safa which was reconstructed, opened, and later closed. The survey report did not mention why the school was closed. They would like their girls to be able to attend school again. **The community recommended that the Qala Safa primary school be reopened and**

5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	some
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Sangar Srai and Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Establish a night shift in the Sangar Srai clinic for emergencies. 2. Establish a maternity ward in the Sangar Srai clinic.	

6. **EDUCATION**

6.1	School Buildings:	none, students attend the Sangar Srai school	
6.2	School Children:	Girls Boys	15 15
6.3	Teachers:	Female Male	unknown 24, Sangar Srai
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	Paid by Afghan Government	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. unknown	

7	**HOUSES**	Destroyed during the war: Rebuilt:	all houses minimally repaired
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Provide water for rebuilding. 2. Provide subsidized roof beams.	

8 **AGRICULTURAL LAND:**

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated Land unutilized Total	unknown unknown 480 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	0
		51-100 jeribs	0
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	0
		11-15 jeribs	0
		6-10 jeribs	2
		2 - 5 jeribs	100
		Less than 2 jeribs	10
		Landless	unknown
8.3	Sale of Land:	2 jeribs were sold during the war.	
8.4	Land disputes:	none	
8.5	Land Lease:	none presently	
8.6	Availability of Land:	There is not enough agricultural land.	

provided with teaching materials. There are many teachers living in this zone who teach in other locations and may be able to teach in this school.

4. <u>Housing</u>: About 60% of the houses were destroyed. Housing is a priority for all villages and stated as a major reason for lack of repatriation. Many houses are minimally repaired or neglected and barely suitable for inhabitation. Some villagers need better water supplies to rebuild their mud houses while many people need roof beams as wood, a traditional roofing material, is in short supply and expensive. **As rebuilding houses is a major expense for repatriating families, all communities requested assistance with house rebuilding and recommended that subsidized roof beams be made available to them. Some villagers requested concrete room beams instead of wooden ones.**

5. <u>Agriculture and Irrigation</u>: Wheat, rice, corn, vegetables, and sugar cane are the main crops of this zone. There is a shortage of irrigation water. ARR started two nurseries in the area, however, the trees are dehydrated. Farmers have access to some irrigation water but the systems need more rehabilitation. **The communities had numerous requests for assistance regarding their irrigation needs. A common concern was for a gateway to equally distribute irrigation water from the Swati/Charbagh intake. In Charbagh there was a request for a new intake at Qala Bago which could serve Swati, Charbagh, and Qala Bago. Spring water appears to be abundant in Qala Haji Sahib and Swati and the communities thought this water could be used for drinking and irrigation purposes. The villagers of Qala Haji Sahib requested 4 flood protection walls which would save 500 jeribs of land and help in the rehabilitation of the Masti Khil, Qala-e-Nau and Khalisa intakes. They also suggested digging an irrigation water storage pond to meet their summer irrigation needs. There were also requests for saplings, improved seeds, and urea.**

6. <u>Land Reclamation</u>: MADERA provides tractors in Qala Haji Sahib for land rehabilitation. **The communities recommended the availability of tractors be extended to the other villages that have about 600 jeribs of land to reclaim.**

7. <u>Veterinary Services</u>: No veterinary services are provided in this zone although communities list them as a priority. **There were no specific recommendations regarding veterinary services, however, there is a veterinary medicine dispensary in Lower Sultanpur, Surkh Rod 1. The possibility of expanding this clinic to serve zone 2 could be explored.**

8. <u>Roads and Bridges</u>: DACAAR and the local communities have done some work on the roads. The communities have requested additional assistance which would be a priority if they continue to use health services in Jalalabad. **They suggested repairing:**
   3 km of road and 7 small bridges from Nihar to Qala Fazal Rab,
   2 km of road and 10 small bridges from Charbagh to Qala Amin,
   3 km of road and 11 bridges from Charbagh to the main road,
   2 km of road and 7 small bridges in Qala Haji Sahib, and
   further rehabilitating the road in Swati.

ZONE NGSR-2

Province:	**NANGARHAR**	District:	**Surkh Rod 2**
Village:	**Charbagh and Qala Safa**	Survey Date:	20-26 December 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	1000	(67%)
Refugee families:	450	(30%)
Families who never left:	50	(03%)
TOTAL	1500	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	6000
Widows:	300
Disabled:	100

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 600

1.4 Tribes: Pashtun and Tajik

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community works together and has said they will volunteer labor for NGOs working in the region.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Qala Fazal Rab, Qala Kamin, Swati, Qala Bago

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers, streams, springs

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Shopkeepers	20
Daily Labor	200
Government Servants	300
Masons, carpenters, blacksmiths	250
Teachers (male)	150
Teachers (female)	unknown

3.2 The 300 widows support themselves with poultry raising, small-scale agriculture, and dairy production. The 100 disabled are dependent upon their relatives.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells: 6 functioning wells with hand pumps from DACAAR and 2 non-functioning wells

River Water: main source of drinking water for 75% of the population

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Construction of more drinking water wells.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: none

5.2	Mortality:	Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	80 3
5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	none
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Malaria control, spray pumps, DDT spray.	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	Girls' Primary School Boys' Primary School	none 1, Charbagh
6.2	School Children:	Girls Boys	100 400

Comment: Children of Qala Safa go to the Shamshapur school because the Charbagh school is far.

6.3	Teachers:	Female Male	unknown 150 (some may be female)

Comment: teachers teach in Charbagh and other local schools.

6.4	Teacher Salaries:	Paid by Afghan Government
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Build a primary school in Qala Safa so the children do not have to walk to Shamshapur.

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	all houses 60% destroyed
Rebuilt:	none

7.1 Community Recommendation: Provision of concrete roof beams as wood is expensive and in short supply.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	2400 jeribs
Land unutilized	500 jeribs
Total	2900 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	0
51-100 jeribs	2
31-50 jeribs	30
16-30 jeribs	45
11-15 jeribs	70
6-10 jeribs	70-80
2 - 5 jeribs	10
Less than 2 jeribs	60
Landless	300

8.3	Sale of Land:	15 landowners sold land during the war.
8.4	Land disputes:	None
8.5	Land Lease:	Farmers pay 30-40 seer/jerib each year.

60 families lease land. 30 of those families are landless and 30 have small land holdings.

8.6 Availability of Land: There is not enough agricultural land.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, sugar cane, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed, previously orange and apricot trees

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea: Before the war: cheap and available locally
Presently: expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Provide a gateway for the Swati and Charbagh irrigation intake to equally distribute water.
2. Construct a new intake at Qala Bago to supply water for Charbagh, Swati and Bago.
3. Provide fruit trees and other plants to start the nurseries again.
4. Rehabilitate 500 jeribs of land.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	needs a gateway
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	low during July, August, September

10.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Provide a gateway for the Swati and Charbagh irrigation intake to equally distribute water.
2. Construct a new intake at Qala Bago to supply water for Charbagh, Swati and Bago.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES None

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. A veterinary medicine dispensary.

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned none

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. More tractors need to be provided to the area to reclaim the unutilized land and reach the outlying areas of the region.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction: DACAAR leveled and spread gravel on the Charbagh road. Other roads and bridges need reconstruction.

13.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Repair 3 km of road and 7 small bridges from Nihar to Qala Fazal Rab.
2. Repair 2 km of road and 10 small bridges from the village to Qala Amin.
3. Repair the 3 km and 11 small bridges on the link road.

14 **ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION**

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water.

ZONE NGSR-2

Province:	**NANGARHAR**	District:	**Surkh Rod 2**
Village:	**Qala Haji Sahib**	Survey Date:	28 December 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	40	(27%)
Refugee families:	110	(73%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	150	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	200
Widows:	12
Disabled:	6

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: none

1.4 Tribes: Pashtun, Akhunzadagan, Jabbar Khil, Arabs, Khanan and Tajik

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community provides security for common resources. They volunteered labor for NGOs working in the region.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Sultanpur

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers, streams, 6 springs

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Shopkeepers	0
Government Servants	4
Masons, carpenters, blacksmiths	7
Teachers (male)	4
Teachers (female)	0

3.2 The 12 widows and 6 disabled are dependent upon their relatives.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1

Wells	3 functioning wells with hand pumps from DACAAR and 4 semi-finished wells
River Water	available
Spring Water	6 springs

4.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Complete the 4 wells begun by DACAAR.
2. Pipe spring water to the village for drinking and irrigation water.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 8
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 0

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs none

5.4 Vaccinations: Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Unknown

6. **EDUCATION**

6.1 School Buildings:

Girls' Primary School	none
Boys' Primary School	none

6.2 School Children:

Girls	0
Boys	50

Comment: Children go to Sultanpur and Charbagh schools.

6.3 Teachers:

Female	0
Male	4

Comment: teachers teach in other local schools.

6.4 Teacher Salaries: Paid by Afghan Government

6.5 School Supplies: unknown

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. Build a primary school so the children do not have to walk to Sultanpur.

7 **HOUSES**

Destroyed during the war:	all houses 60% destroyed
Rebuit:	some just inhabitable

7.1 Community Recommendation: Provision of concrete roof beams as wood is expensive and in short supply.

8 **AGRICULTURAL LAND:**

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	2300 jeribs
Land unutilized	100 jeribs
Total	2400 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	4
51-100 jeribs	3
31-50 jeribs	0
16-30 jeribs	0
11-15 jeribs	8
6-10 jeribs	15
2 - 5 jeribs	25
Less than 2 jeribs	8
Landless	25

8.3 Sale of Land: unknown

8.4 Land disputes: unknown

8.5 Land Lease: Farmers pay 20-40 seer/jerib each year.
30 families lease land. All 30 families are landless.

8.6 Availability of Land: There is not enough agricultural land.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, sugar cane, rice, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed, previously orange, almond, and apricot trees

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:

1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intakes at Masti Khil, Khalisa, and Qala Nau.
2. Clear and direct the natural water springs at Khalisa and Qala Nau for irrigation.
3. Construct an irrigation water storage pond to meet irrigation needs during the summer months.
4. Provide fruit trees and other plants to start the nurseries again.
5. Rehabilitate 100 jeribs of land.
6. Construct 4 flood protection walls to save 500 jeribs of land and help in the rehabilitation of the Masti Khil, Qala-e-Nau and Khalisa intakes.
7. Provide improved seeds and urea.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	1 damaged and blocked (IRC has worked on others)
Rivers and streams	low during July, August, September
Springs	1 cleared with AMRAN, 5 others blocked

10.2 Community Recommendations:

1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intakes at Masti Khil, Khalisa, and Qala Nau.
2. Clear and direct the natural water springs at Khalisa and Qala Nau for irrigation.
3. Construct an irrigation water storage pond to meet irrigation needs during the summer months.
4. Construct 4 flood protection walls to save 500 jeribs of land which will also help rehabilitate the irrigation intakes of Masti Khil, Qala Nau and Khalisa.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES

None

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. A veterinary medicine dispensary.

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned MADERA

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Provide more tractor to reclaim unutilized land.
2. Repair the traditional grain machine.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction — The main road and bridges need reconstruction.

13.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Repair 2 km of road and the 7 small bridges.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water.

ZONE NGSR-2

Province:	**NANGARHAR**	District:	**Surkh Rod 2**
Village:	**Swati (Afandi Fort)**	Survey Date:	10-16 December 1996

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1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	300	(23%)
Refugee families:	1000	(77%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	1300	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	1500
Widows:	35
Disabled:	15

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 400

1.4 Tribes: Unknown

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community worked together to repair 2 mosques, 1.5 km of road, 9 drinking water wells, and clean irrigation canals. A Mirab looks after the irrigation water.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Qala Haji Sahib

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers, streams, springs

2.3 Other: Pir Sayed Ahmad Gailani, an Afghan party leader, is from this village

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Currency Dealers	some
Shopkeepers	some
Daily Labor	400
Government Servants	20
Masons, carpenters, blacksmiths	20
Teachers (male)	10
Teachers (female)	10

3.2 The 35 widows and 15 disabled are dependent upon their relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation:
1. Start a bakery with controlled prices.
2. Start technical training courses for young people.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1

Wells	9 wells with hand pumps from DACAAR
River Water	source of drinking water
Spring Water	available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Dig more wells.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1	Crops:	wheat, corn, sugar cane, cotton, vegetables	
9.2	Orchards:	destroyed	
9.3	Forests:	none	
9.4	Improved Seeds and Urea:	Before the war: Presently:	cheap and available locally expensive and difficult to find
9.5	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake. 2. Provide improved seeds and urea. 3. Rehabilitate agricultural land.	

10 IRRIGATION

10.1	Irrigation system:	Intake Canals Streams	destroyed unknown full of mud
10.2	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.	

11 VETERINARY SERVICES

available in Sangar Srai

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Better equip the Sangar Srai dispensary.

12 TRACTORS

Individually Owned	possibly 1
NGO Owned	MADERA

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Repair 3 grain machines.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction — Roads and bridges 40% destroyed.

13.2 Community Recommendation: 1. Repair the roads and bridges and put gravel to control the dust.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 100
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 5

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs none

5.4 Vaccinations: Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad, sometimes Kabul

5.6 Community Recommendation:
1. Build a clinic.
2. Repair the road so patients can be transported to Jalalabad.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School Buildings:

Girls' Primary School	none
Boys' Primary School	none

6.2 School Children:

Girls	100
Boys	150

Comment: The boys go to Charbagh. The girls used to go to MARUF school in Qala but it is now closed.

6.3 Teachers:

Female	10
Male	10

Comment: Only 4 male teachers are paid and the others are now unemployed.

6.4 Teacher Salaries: Paid by Afghan Government. In the past and NGO contributed Rs. 500 per teacher/month for three months.

6.5 School Supplies: unknown, UNICEF supplied in the past

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. Reopen the closed school. (The reason for the school closure is unknown.)

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	unknown
Rebuilt:	unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	1400 jeribs
Land unutilized	100 jeribs
Total	1500 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	0
51-100 jeribs	3
31-50 jeribs	0
16-30 jeribs	2
11-15 jeribs	5
6-10 jeribs	30
2 - 5 jeribs	150

		Less than 2 jeribs	200
		Landless	200

8.3 Sale of Land: 6 families sold land during the war

8.4 Land disputes: none

8.5 Land Lease: Farmers pay 20-40 seer/jerib each year.
30 families lease land.

8.5 Availability of Land: There is not enough agricultural land.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, sugar cane, rice, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: 2 nursery farms set up by ARR

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:

1. Establish a gateway for the Swati and Charbagh irrigation intake to distribute water equally.
2. Clean the natural water springs and channel them for irrigation.
3. Provide fruit trees and other plants.
4. Rehabilitate 100 jeribs of land.
5. Provide improved seeds and urea.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	needs a gate to distribute water equally
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	low during July, August, September
Springs	used for irrigation

10.2 Community Recommendations:

1. Establish a gateway for the Swati and Charbagh irrigation intake to distribute water equally.
2. Clean the natural water springs and channel them for irrigation.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES None

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. A veterinary medicine dispensary.

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned none

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. More tractors need to be provided to the area to reclaim the unutilized land and reach the outlying areas of the region.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction The community levelled 1.5 km of road.

13.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Level and spread gravel on 1.5 km of road.

14 **ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION**

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water.

ZONE NGKM-1

Province:	NANGARHAR	District:	KAMA 1
Village:	Kama-e-Khas	Survey Date:	23-29 November 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	31	(24%)
Refugee families:	99	(76%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	130	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	110
Widows:	unknown
Disabled:	4

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: Mohmand

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community This survey was the first conducted by an NGO in the community. The community was grateful, although deferred to elders when responding.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Mama Khil, Sangar Srai

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: near Jalalabad

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Poultry keeping	some
Veterinary activities	some
Teachers (male)	unknown
Teachers (female)	unknown

3.2 The widows and 4 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells: 6 wells, 3 built by DACAAR and 3 by the community. The community wells need hand pumps.

River Water: available

4.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Increase the number of wells.
2. Put hand pumps on the 3 wells.

5. HEALTH

5.1	Health Clinic:	no	
5.2	Mortality:	Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years:	4
		Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	2
5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	2
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are vaccinated at the clinic.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Sangar Srai and Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Support the clinic with subsidized medicines. 2. Malaria and TB control. 3. Provide a laboratory. 4. Build a maternity ward.	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	3, in Sangar Srai	
		Girls' Primary School	1 reconstructed by SCA (now closed)
		Boys' Primary School	1 reconstructed by SCA
		Madrassa	1
6.2	School Children:	Girls	18
		Boys	25
		Madrassa	8
6.3	Teachers:	Female	unknown
		Male	18
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	paid by the Taliban	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. unknown	

7 HOUSES

7	HOUSES	Destroyed during the war:	85% of the houses destroyed
		Rebuilt:	houses minimally repaired
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Provide water for rebuilding. 2. Provide subsidized roof beams.	

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated	360 jeribs
		Land unutilized	540 jeribs
		Total	900 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	2
		51-100 jeribs	0
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	15
		11-15 jeribs	20
		6-10 jeribs	0
		2 - 5 jeribs	10
		Less than 2 jeribs	10
		Landless	73

8.3	Sale of Land:	45 jeribs of land were sold during the war.
8.4	Land disputes:	The community is upset by the land sales.
8.5	Land Lease:	12 families lease land.
8.6	Availability of Land:	200 jeribs near the river have never been cultivated.

9 **AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE**

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, sugar cane, cotton, rice, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed, just a few sick trees

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Provide improved seeds and urea.
3. Rehabilitate agricultural land.
4. Build a flood protection wall.

10 **IRRIGATION**

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	low during July, August, September

10.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.

11 **VETERINARY SERVICES** 1 Veterinary medicine dispensary in Sangar Srai, rehabilitated by GAF

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Better equip the Sangar Srai dispensary.

12 **TRACTORS** NGO Owned MADERA

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. More are needed to rehabilitate the land.

13 **ROADS AND BRIDGES**

13.1 Reconstruction: Road to Goshta damaged by floods.

13.2 Community Recommendation: 1. Rehabilitate the roads to Goshta and Gaheek. Use gravel on the roads to control the mud and dust.

14 **ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION**

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water.

ZONE NGKM-1

Province: NANGARHAR
Village: Mirza Khil

District: **KAMA 1**
Survey Date: 23-29 November 1996

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1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	35	(18%)
Refugee families:	165	(82%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	200	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	82
Widows:	3
Disabled:	4

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: Mohmand

1.5 Community Spirit:
This survey was the first conducted by an NGO in the community. The community was grateful, although deferred to elders when responding.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Mama Khil, Sangar Srai

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: near Jalalabad

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Daily Laborers	some in Pakistan and Jalalabad
Teachers (male)	unknown
Teachers (female)	unknown

3.2 The 3 widows and 4 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells: 2 wells, 1 built by DACAAR, 1 by SCA. The SCA well needs a handpump.

River Water: available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Increase the number of wells.
2. Put a handpump on the SCA well.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no, families go to Sangar Srai

5.2	Mortality:	Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years:	4
		Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	4
5.2	Health Workers:	TBAs	2
5.3	Vaccinations:	Children are vaccinated at the clinic.	
5.4	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Sangar Srai and Jalalabad	
5.5	Community Recommendation:	1. Support the clinic with subsidized medicines.	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	3, in Sangar Srai	
		Girls' Primary School	1 reconstructed by SCA (now closed)
		Boys' Primary School	1 reconstructed by SCA
		Madrassa	1
6.2	School Children:	Girls	12
		Boys	25
6.3	Teachers:	Female	unknown
		Male	2
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	paid by the Taliban	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Build a primary school.	

7 HOUSES

7	HOUSES	Destroyed during the war:	unknown
		Rebuilt:	unknown
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Provide water for rebuilding.	
		2. Provide subsidized roof beams.	

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated	700 jeribs
		Land unutilized	300 jeribs
		Total	1000 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	0
		51-100 jeribs	0
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	6
		11-15 jeribs	10
		6-10 jeribs	70
		2 - 5 jeribs	15
		Less than 2 jeribs	7
		Landless	70
8.2	Sale of Land:	none	
8.3	Land disputes:	unknown	

8.4	Land Lease:	unknown	
8.5	Availability of Land:	2500 jeribs near the village have never been cultivated.	

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1	Crops:	wheat, corn, sugar cane, cotton, rice, vegetables, POPPIES	
9.2	Orchards:	destroyed	
9.3	Forests:	none	
9.4	Improved Seeds and Urea:	Before the war: Presently:	cheap and available locally expensive and difficult to find
9.5	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake. 2. Build a flood protection wall.	

10 IRRIGATION

10.1	Irrigation system:	Intake Canals Rivers and streams Wells	destroyed need cleaning low during July, August, September an inefficient tubewell-type water pump exists
10.2	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.	

11 VETERINARY SERVICES

1 Veterinary medicine dispensary in Sangar Srai, rehabilitated by GAF

11.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Better equip the Sangar Srai dispensary.

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned unknown

12.1	Community Recommendations:	1. unknown

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1	Reconstruction	Road to Goshta damaged by floods.
13.2	Community Recommendation:	1. Rehabilitate the road to Goshta. Use gravel on the roads to control the mud and dust.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will place a heavy burden on the region if additional land is not cultivated.

ZONE NGKM-1

Province: **NANGARHAR** District: **KAMA 1**
Village: **Qala-e-Akhund** Survey Date: 10 December 1996

1. **SOCIAL STRUCTURE**

1.1	Number of families:	Repatriated families:	200	(29%)
		Refugee families:	500	(71%)
		Families who never left:	0	
		TOTAL	700	
1.2	Demographic breakdown:	Children:	1200	
		Widows:	0	
		Disabled:	20	

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 120

1.4 Tribes: Mohmand, Shinwari, Safi

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community said it would assist NGOs working to assist them. The community dug wells in cooperation with DACAAR. There is a mirab who is 'unemployed' since there is no irrigation water.

2. **PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

2.1 Neighboring villages:

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: center of Kama with a small bazaar

3. **SOURCES OF INCOME**

3.1	Farmers	most families
	Trade	5
	Daily Laborers	some in Pakistan and Jalalabad

3.2 The 20 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. Provide technical training for young people.
2. Assist small businesses and build industrial installations.

4. **DRINKING WATER**

4.1	Wells	9 wells built by DACAAR
	Pipeline Scheme	none
	River Water	available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

5. **HEALTH**

5.1. Health Clinic: no, people go to Sangar Sral
Comment: There are 2 doctors in Qala-e-Akhund village.

5.2	Mortality:	Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	30 unknown
5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	5 (untrained)
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are vaccinated at Sangar Srai clinic.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Sangar Srai and Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. unknown	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	Primary School	1, built by Kohinoor foundation
6.2	School Children:	Girls Boys	200 65
6.3	Teachers:	Female Male	15 15
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	Only the male teachers are paid by the Afghan Government	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. unknown	

7 HOUSES

7	HOUSES	Destroyed during the war: Rebuilt:	80% of the houses destroyed houses minimally repaired
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Provide water for rebuilding. 2. Provide subsidized roof beams.	

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated Land unutilized Total	unknown unknown 1600 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	2
		51-100 jeribs	0
		31-50 jeribs	20
		16-30 jeribs	32
		11-15 jeribs	0
		6-10 jeribs	85
		2 - 5 jeribs	140
		Less than 2 jeribs	200
		Landless	70
8.3	Sale of Land:	1 Hindu family sold their land and moved to India.	
8.4	Land disputes:	none	
8.5	Land Lease:	none presently, previously 10-15 families	
8.6	Availability of Land:	There is not enough agricultural land.	

FOREWARD

1. Introduction:

General: This report details the findings from surveys carried out in seven target zones of Nangarhar and Laghman. The purpose of the survey was to identify potential projects that could lead to further repatriation in select zones where coordinated NGO work funded by the EU could be carried out. The zones were in Surkh Rod (2) and Kama (2) districts of Nangarhar and Qarghai (3) district of Laghman. The surveys were carried out from November 1996 to January 1997 with staff members from DACAAR, GAA, IRC, and MADERA. The methodology used in the surveys was described in a paper written by Mariam Lenneberg of DACAAR and will not be repeated here. The survey required the participation of the villagers living in the seven target zones to determine the resources already existing in these zones, the projects desired for these zones to stimulate repatriation, and the attitude of the community toward participation in such projects. The surveyors also gave their impressions regarding the general situation of the villages.

Women's Participation: The greatest weaknesses of the survey is that the surveyors had no access to women. Only one survey included information from women who happened to be collecting water from a well. The women complained that they were never consulted for projects and the wells they were using were built in places too public for women to go comfortably. The women also requested better health care and, if possible, women doctors who could serve their village occasionally. It is important to note that many villages have no TBAs and it is likely that women would appreciate their services if some women could be trained.

Survey Data: The surveys are comprehensive, although some information was not included in some surveys. The word 'unknown' is used in this report to represent information not found in the surveys. At times it appears the information was not collected by the surveyors because they thought it was not relevant or important. At other times it appears to be an omission. Also; numbers of family members present in the village and numbers of land owners seldom tallies. It could be that the surveyors did not consider small businessmen and other professionals to be 'landless' and therefore did not include them in any category. It is also possible there are some errors in the translations used for the preparation of this report.

Organization of Data: This survey report was written in seven parts. Each part begins with a summary of the zone followed by the details of each village in the zone. There is some repetition in the summaries of the zones which in many ways reflects the similar needs of different communities. In most cases, NGOs preparing projects based on the findings of this report should visit the sites to better analyze the communities' recommendations and prepare cost estimates.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, sugar cane, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Provide improved seeds and urea. (MADERA provides some.)
3. Rehabilitate agricultural land.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need rehabilitation
Streams	full of mud

10.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES unknown

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned MADERA

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Provide more tractors to rehabilitate uncultivated land.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction DACAAR levelled and gravelled the main road.

13.2 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water and jobs.

ZONE NGKM-1

Province:	**NANGARHAR**	District:	**KAMA 1**
Village:	**Shallam**	Survey Date:	5 January 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	40	(20%)
Refugee families:	160	(80%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	200	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	100
Widows:	4
Disabled:	9

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 36 families

1.4 Tribes: Mohmand, Ahmadzai, Malakhail, Alkozai

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community dug all wells and maintains the school. The families will return to Pakistan if the irrigation intake is not repaired.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages:

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: The village is on the Landa Booch road.

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Daily Laborers	some in Pakistan and Jalalabad
Driver	1
Doctor	1

3.2 The 1 widow and the 3 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1

Wells	5 wells, built by DACAAR
River Water	available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 14

Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 4

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 1 (untrained)

5.4 Vaccinations: Children are vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team and at the Sangar Srai clinic.

5.5 Seriously ill patients: transported to Sangar Srai and Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Build a clinic.

6. **EDUCATION**

6.1 School Buildings: none, children go to Landa Booch school 3 km away

6.2 School Children:

Girls	0
Boys	15

6.3 Teachers:

Female	unknown
Male	23 (Landa Booch)

6.4 Teacher Salaries: paid by the Afghan Government

6.5 School Supplies: unknown

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. unknown

7 **HOUSES**

Destroyed during the war:	unknown
Rebuilt:	unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Assist with rebuilding.
2. Provide subsidized roof beams.

8 **AGRICULTURAL LAND:**

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	200 jeribs
Land unutilized	700 jeribs
Total	900 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	1
51-100 jeribs	3
31-50 jeribs	4
16-30 jeribs	4
11-15 jeribs	7
6-10 jeribs	5
2 - 5 jeribs	20
Less than 2 jeribs	10
Landless	50

8.3 Sale of Land: none

8.4 Land disputes: none

8.5 Land Lease: none presently

8.6 Availability of Land: unknown

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, rice, corn, sugar cane, cotton, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed except for a few fruit trees

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea: Before the war: cheap and available locally
Presently: expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Provide improved seeds and urea.
3. Provide seedlings.
4. Rehabilitate unutilized land.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	unknown
Rivers and streams	available

10.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES unknown

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Assist with the rehabilitation of land.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction an NGO levelled the road

13.2 Community Recommendation: 1. Repair the 7 bridges on the road

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will take place if there is enough irrigation water.

KAMA 2

ZONE NGKM-2

Province: **NANGARHAR** District: **KAMA 2**

Villages: **Chona Goch, Dag Kilay, Goj, Nawabad, Shergar**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. SOCIAL SITUATION

1. **General:** The villages of target zone Kama 2 have 34-91% of their populations in Pakistan. The lack of irrigation water is the main factor hindering repatriation. No land disputes were reported in the survey, however, Nawabad and all its affairs appear to be controlled by a powerful Khan who owns most of the land in the village. Unemployment is an issue in this zone, although its inhabitants have access to the labor market in Jalalabad. Since the lack of irrigation water means farmers require additional sources of income and landless families must turn to the cities for employment, some small businessmen can be found and most families have sent young men to Pakistan to work as daily laborers. Many villagers said they will return to Pakistan if the irrigation water problem is not resolved.

   The communities of Kama 2 are in much the same position as the communities of Kama 1. They have experience working with NGOs, they have access to the Jalalabad labor market, and they said they will leave for Pakistan if the irrigation water situation does not improve. Many children of this zone attend school because their parents learned the value of education in refugee camps in Pakistan. Communities are also concerned about the political situation and powerful commanders whose land dealings during the war created tensions. The commanders continue to exert influence over the subsistence farmers and landless laborers who are just trying to survive.

2. **Attitude toward Repatriation:** The attitude toward repatriation is positive provided more irritation water can be made available. Communities stated they would request their relatives to return if there is enough water.

B: COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Drinking Water:** There appear to be sufficient numbers of wells to serve the existing populations although some wells could use additional work. **The communities requested that the wells of Chona Goch and Shergar be looked at and if possible be provided with concrete rings and/or handpumps. Since the availability of drinking water meets the needs of the communities reasonably well, additional wells should only be built in villages receiving returnee families to increase the supply of drinking water when it is needed.**

2. **Health:** The Sangar Srai health clinic also serves the communities of Kama 2. Only Nawabad and Shergar have TBAs and immunization coverage is good except in Chona Goch. The clinic seems to be within a reasonable distance of the villagers who depend upon it, however **the building of a clinic in one of the villages was requested. It is also possible that the women of some villages would be grateful if the services of more TBAs could be made available.**

3. **Education:** In this zone Goj has one primary school serving Goj and Nawabad. Children of other villages attend Qala-e-Akhund school. Boys and girls of this zone were attending school and many villagers were not happy when the girls were forbidden to continue their

educations. Additionally, the Taliban pay the salaries of the teachers and at this time the salaries are quite low. **The children of this area seem to have access to schooling, however, the residents of Nawabad, Chona Goch and Dag Kalay have requested their own primary schools and the people of Chona Goch have offered land for the school. It appears at this time, though, that the quality of the schooling, not a lack of buildings, is the main problem.**

4. <u>Housing</u>: Kama has many destroyed houses. Housing is mentioned as a priority for all villages and stated as a major reason for lack of repatriation. Many houses are minimally repaired or neglected and barely suitable for inhabitation. Most villagers need more water to rebuild their mud houses while many people need roof beams as wood, a traditional roofing material, is in short supply and expensive. **The communities recommended that they be assisted with rebuilding their houses. Their first need is water with which to make mud since they use all available water for drinking and irrigation. Their second need is roof beams. They asked whether subsidized roof beams could be made available to them.**

5. <u>Agriculture and Irrigation</u>: Wheat, rice, corn, vegetables, sugar cane and cotton are the main crops of this zone. Before the war, Kama used to be full of orchards and had three full growing seasons and a well-functioning irrigation system. Now, due to the lack of irrigation water, two-three limited growing seasons are possible and orchards are abandoned. Farmers now depend upon insufficient rain water due to damaged irrigation systems. Farmers close to the intakes can usually manage to get more water than farmers far from the intakes. Sustainability of communities and promotion of refugee return depends heavily on the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. **The number 1 priority of all villages is irrigation water. In most cases, this means rehabilitation of the irrigation intake and re-digging of many canals which are now full of mud. Inputs of improved seeds, urea, and saplings could follow the resolution of irrigation water problems. Communities stated that once their irrigation problems would be resolved, all problems would be resolved.**

6. <u>Land Reclamation</u>: MADERA provides tractors in this zone and land reclamation continues to be a priority for this zone. **The community requested the availability of tractors be continued and expanded if necessary due to repatriation.**

7. <u>Veterinary Services</u>: GAF has reconstructed a veterinary medicine dispensary in Sangar Srai which is used by the surrounding villages. **The community feels this center is too far and recommended another center be built in Chona Goch.**

8. <u>Roads and Bridges</u>: DACAAR has worked on some roads in this zone. Some roads still need further rehabilitation. **It was recommended that the road linking Goshta, Gaheek, Mirza Khil, and Kama-e-Khas needs to be leveled and graveled and 7 small bridges near Shailam be repaired.**

ZONE NGKM-2

Province:	**NANGARHAR**	District:	**KAMA 2**
Village:	**Goj**	Survey Date:	25 December 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	23	(09%)
Refugee families:	247	(91%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	270	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	180
Widows:	5
Disabled:	4

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: some

1.4 Tribes: Mohmand, Shinwari, Safi, Wardak, Ahmedzai, Sayed

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community dug wells, cleaned canals, and tried to repair their houses. They have offered community land to build a school. The mirab has no work to do.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Nawabad, Dag Kalay, Goj

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers — most families
Daily Laborers — some in Pakistan and Jalalabad

3.2 The 5 widows and 4 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. Provide technical training and jobs for young people.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells — 10 wells, 9 built by DACAAR with handpumps and 1 by SCA without a handpump
River Water — available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Add a handpump to the SCA well.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality:
Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 2
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 2

5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	0
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team and at Sangar Srai clinic.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Sangar Srai and Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Build a new clinic.	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	Primary School	1, built by EMAR
6.2	School Children:	Girls Boys	0 20
6.3	Teachers:	Female Male	0 4
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	paid by the Afghan Government	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. unknown	

7 HOUSES

7	HOUSES	Destroyed during the war: Rebuilt:	80% of the houses destroyed houses minimally repaired
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Provide water for rebuilding. 2. Provide subsidized roof beams.	

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated Land unutilized Total	200 jeribs 400 jeribs 600 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	1
		51-100 jeribs	0
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	12
		11-15 jeribs	20
		6-10 jeribs	20
		2 - 5 jeribs	70
		Less than 2 jeribs	120
		Landless	30
8.3	Sale of Land:	none	
8.4	Land disputes:	none	
8.5	Land Lease:	none presently	
8.6	Availability of Land:	unknown	

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, rice, corn, sugar cane, cotton, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea: Before the war: cheap and available locally
Presently: expensive and difficult to finc

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Provide improved seeds and urea.
3. Rehabilitate agricultural land.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	cleaned
Rivers and streams	available
Pump	2 purchased by the community, expensive to run

10.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES unknown

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

12 TRACTORS IndividuallyNGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction Community repaired the road and small wooden bridges

13.2 Community Recommendation: 1. Further repair and level the road.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water and jobs.

2. GENERAL COMMENTS

Unemployment: Unemployment is a concern in most zones. Unemployment is due to many factors, the most prominent for farmers being the growth of families and the inability to cultivate all agricultural land. In such cases families cannot exist on their land and require additional income to survive. Many families have their able-bodied men in Pakistan and Jalalabad to work as daily laborers. Many people suggested technical training and the establishment of industrial units to solve their unemployment problems. In the development of any skills training program, widows and the disabled should also be taken into consideration.

Education: It is assumed that all girls schools in these zones are closed and the female teachers are idle.

Housing: Villagers in all zones spoke of the need to rebuild houses. As this is the greatest expense for a returnee family and vital for encouraging families who would otherwise continue their seasonal migrations to Pakistan, communities thought it important that they be assisted with house rebuilding. Some communities had water shortages which prevented them from rebuilding their mud houses and most families found roof beams too expensive. They suggested subsidized wooden or concrete roof beams be made available to them.

Irrigation: The lack of irrigation water is the greatest barrier to repatriation in most circumstances. Although some communities had enough water to sustain the few villagers present, repatriation can only be encouraged by alleviating the water shortage. All zones had proper irrigation systems before the war, but the destruction wrought now forces farmers to direct whatever water there is to their fields and pray for rain water to supplement their needs. It was clear from some surveys that villagers prioritized their own needs, not the needs of future returnees, however, analysis of their comments indicated that all zones needed rehabilitation of irrigation systems to create an environment which could support the original inhabitants. The reclamation of fallow land was also listed as a priority and essential to support repatriating families.

Land Lease: Most communities had standard land lease arrangements before the war. The inputs from the landlord and lessee were spelled out and sharecropping was common before the war. Presently, since there is an abundance of fallow land, a new system of land lease has emerged. Land lease rates for cultivatable land have dropped in some areas to 10 seer/jerib/year from pre-war rates which were at least double. Additionally, farmers who rehabilitate uncultivatable land can have the full produce of the land for 3-5 years. After that period is over, the traditional land lease arrangements come into force again.

ZONE NGKM-2

Province: NANGARHAR
Village: Shergar

District: KAMA 2
Survey Date: 28 December 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	230	(66%)
Refugee families:	120	(34%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	350	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	1000
Widows:	18
Disabled:	25

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: some

1.4 Tribes: Mohmand, Shinwari, Safi, Wardak, Ahmedzai, Hazrat

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community is worried about the political situation and unemployment in the region.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Nawabad, Dag Kalay, Goj

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Daily Laborers	some in Pakistan and Jalalabad
Shopkeepers	7
Tractor Drivers	5

3.2 3 widows try to support themselves independently while the other 13 are dependent upon relatives. The 25 disabled received food and financial assistance from one of the Red Crescent Societies.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. Provide technical training and jobs for young people.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells: 36 wells, 19 built by DACAAR with handpumps and 17 without handpumps by an Arab NGO

River Water: available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Add handpumps to the 17 wells.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no building but WHO runs some sort of open air clinic

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 20
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 6

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 5

5.4 Vaccinations: Children are vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team and at Sangar Srai clinic.

5.5 Seriously ill patients: transported to Sangar Srai and Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Build a clinic.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School Buildings: none, children go to Landa Booch school one hour away

6.2 School Children:

Girls	100
Boys	310

6.3 Teachers:

Female	unknown
Male	23, Landa Booch

6.4 Teacher Salaries: paid by the Afghan Government

6.5 School Supplies: unknown

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. Build a primary school.

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	unknown
Rebuilt:	unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	1600 jeribs
Land unutilized	100 jeribs
Total	1700 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	2
51-100 jeribs	4
31-50 jeribs	5
16-30 jeribs	10
11-15 jeribs	10
6-10 jeribs	70
2 - 5 jeribs	100
Less than 2 jeribs	50
Landless	20

8.3 Sale of Land: none

8.4 Land disputes: none

8.5 Land Lease: none presently

8.6 Availability of Land: seems sufficient

9	**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE**		
9.1	Crops:	wheat, rice, corn, sugar cane, cotton, vegetables	
9.2	Orchards:	destroyed	
9.3	Forests:	none	
9.4	Improved Seeds and Urea:	Before the war: Presently:	cheap and available locally expensive and difficult to find
9.5	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake. 2. Provide improved seeds and urea.	
10	**IRRIGATION**		
10.1	Irrigation system:	Intake Canals Rivers and streams	destroyed cleaned available
10.2	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.	
11	**VETERINARY SERVICES**	unknown	
11.1	Community Recommendation:	1. unknown	
12	**TRACTORS**	Individually Owned NGO Owned	possibly 5 unknown
12.1	Community Recommendations:	1. unknown	
13	**ROADS AND BRIDGES**		
13.1	Reconstruction	Some NGO worked on the roads in 1995	
13.2	Community Recommendation:	1. Further repair and level the road.	

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water and jobs. If the water problem is not solved, the returnees will go back to Pakistan.

ZONE NGKM-2

Province:	NANGARHAR	District:	KAMA 2
Village:	Dag Kilay	Survey Date:	18 December 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	30	(12%)
Refugee families:	220	(88%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	250	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	150
Widows:	5
Disabled:	5

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 30

1.4 Tribes: Arab

1.5 Community Spirit:
The WOMEN of the community said that past projects had been selected by men, for example, the locations of wells. The women said the sites chosen were too public for women to go to comfortably such as next to the main mosque. The women also said they would like a lady doctor to visit the village once a week.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Nawabad, Shergar, Goj, Chona Goch

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers — most families
Daily Laborers — some in Pakistan and Jalalabad

3.2 The 5 widows and 5 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. Provide technical training and jobs for young people.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells — 5 wells, built by DACAAR
Pipeline Scheme — none
River Water — available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2	Mortality:	Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 14 Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 6
5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs 0
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team and at Sangar Srai clinic.
5.5	Seriously ill patients:	transported to Sangar Srai and Jalalabad
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Build a clinic.

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	none, children go to Qala Akhund school	
6.2	School Children:	Girls	50
		Boys	25
6.3	Teachers:	Female	15 (Qala Akhund)
		Male	15 (Qala Akhund)
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	15 male teachers paid by the Afghan Government	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Build a primary school.	

7 HOUSES

7	HOUSES	Destroyed during the war:	unknown
		Rebuilt:	unknown
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Assist with rebuilding. 2. Provide subsidized roof beams.	

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated	100 jeribs
		Land unutilized	0 jeribs
		Total	100 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	0
		51-100 jeribs	0
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	0
		11-15 jeribs	0
		6-10 jeribs	0
		2 - 5 jeribs	0
		Less than 2 jeribs	200
		Less than 1 jerib	43
		Landless	7
8.3	Sale of Land:	none	
8.4	Land disputes:	none	
8.5	Land Lease:	none presently, before 50 families	

8.6 Availability of Land: merely subsistence farming

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, rice, corn, sugar cane, cotton, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Provide improved seeds and urea.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	unknown
Rivers and streams	available

10.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES

unknown

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction none yet

13.2 Community Recommendation: 1. Repair and level the road and small bridges.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will place a heavy burden on the region if there is not enough irrigation water.

ZONE NGKM-2

Province:	NANGARHAR	District:	KAMA 2
Village:	Nawabad	Survey Date:	13 December 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	35	(23%)
Refugee families:	115	(77%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	150	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	250
Widows:	1
Disabled:	3

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 1

1.4 Tribes: Mohmand

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community works together on community projects.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Shergar, Goj, Chona Goch, Dag Kalay

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: The village is under the control of a powerful Khan who has 2 secretaries and 30 farmers looking after his land.
This is the closest village to Kama bridge.

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers — most families
Daily Laborers — some in Pakistan and Jalalabad

3.2 The 1 widow and 3 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells — 2 wells, built by DACAAR and looked after by the Khan
River Water — available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no, community uses Sangar Srai clinic 12 km away

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 14
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 2

5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	1
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are vaccinated at Sangar Srai clinic.	
5.5	Seriously ill patients:	transported to Sangar Srai and Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Build a clinic.	

6. **EDUCATION**

6.1	School Buildings:	none, children go to Goj school 5 km away	
6.2	School Children:	Girls Boys	75 50
6.3	Teachers:	Female Male	0 4 (Goj)
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	paid by the Afghan Government	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Build a primary school.	

7	**HOUSES**	Destroyed during the war: Rebuilt:	unknown unknown
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Assist with rebuilding. 2. Provide subsidized roof beams.	

8 **AGRICULTURAL LAND:**

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated Land unutilized Total	200 jeribs 1000 jeribs 1200 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	1 (500 jeribs)
		51-100 jeribs	0
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	1
		11-15 jeribs	1
		6-10 jeribs	4
		2 - 5 jeribs	3
		Less than 2 jeribs	3
		Landless	137
8.3	Sale of Land:	10 jeribs were sold during the war	
8.4	Land disputes:	none	
8.5	Land Lease:	9 families	
8.6	Availability of Land:	unknown	

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, rice, corn, sugar cane, cotton, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Provide improved seeds and urea.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	unknown
Rivers and streams	available

10.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Provide water pumps.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES unknown

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction: DACAAR levelled and spread gravel on the main road.

13.2 Community Recommendation: 1. No further work required at this time.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will place a heavy burden on the region if there is not enough irrigation water.

ZONE NGKM-2

Province: **NANGARHAR**
Village: **Chona Goch**

District: **KAMA 2**
Survey Date: 21 December 1996

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1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	25	(29%)
Refugee families:	60	(71%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	85	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	125
Widows:	1
Disabled:	3

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 22 families

1.4 Tribes: Mohmand

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community works together on community projects.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Shergar, Goj, Dag Kalay

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: The village is 10 minutes from the main road.

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1
Farmers — most families
Daily Laborers — some in Pakistan and Jalalabad
Drivers — 3

3.2 The 1 widow supports herself and the 3 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. Provide technical courses for young people.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1
Wells — 5 wells, built by the community
River Water — available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Provide concrete rings and handpumps for the wells.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality:
Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 2
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 0

ZONE NGKM-1

Province: NANGARHAR District: KAMA 1

Villages: Sangar Srai, Kama-e-Khas, Mama Khil, Mirza Khil, Qala-e-Akhund, Shailam

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. SOCIAL SITUATION

1. **General:** The villages of target zone Kama 1 have 71-98% of their populations in Pakistan. The lack of irrigation water is the main factor hindering repatriation. Villagers of Kama-e-Khas and Sangar Srai mentioned land disputes and some villages in this zone, particularly Sangar Srai, have a large number of landless farmers who depend upon leasing land. Unemployment is an issue in this zone, although its inhabitants have access to the labor market in Jalalabad. Families have requested vocational training courses for men and women. Since the lack of irrigation water means farmers require additional sources of income and landless families must turn to the cities for employment, some small businessmen can be found and most families have sent young men to Pakistan to work as daily laborers. The families of this zone are less well-off than families in Surkh Rod, although both are near Jalalabad.

   The elders of the villages try to resolve the problems that arise. If they are unable to do so, disputes are referred to the local, now Taliban, administration. There is also a unique case of a religious village, Pir Bagh, whose villagers complain that they are no longer respected by others and not given wheat to perform their regular religious functions.

   Communities in this zone have a lot of experience working with NGOs and remember bitterly the experience with the work to rehabilitate the main Kama intake. The communities have offered their labor to NGOs, although some communities may not be free to make their own decisions as there are some powerful landlords in the area. Communities of this zone had greater concern regarding the political situation and expressed more dissatisfaction with the present administration. Families stated that they returned to Kama three years ago when irrigation water was flowing

2. **Attitude toward Repatriation:** The attitude toward repatriation is positive provided more irritation water can be made available. Communities stated they would request their relatives to return if there is enough water. If the water problem is not solved, however, many villagers said they would return to Pakistan.

B. COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Drinking Water:** With the exception of village Qala-e-Akhund, there appear to be sufficient numbers of wells to serve the existing populations. The communities of Kama 1 listed the provision of clean drinking water as a lesser priority compared with the needs for irrigation water, health care, and housing reconstruction. There are a few wells without handpumps in Kama-e-Khas and Mirza Khil that could be finished. **Since the availability of drinking water meets the needs of the communities reasonably well, it appears that additional wells should only be built in villages receiving returnee families to increase the supply of drinking water if it is needed.**

5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	0
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are not vaccinated.	
5.5	Seriously ill patients:	transported to Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Build a clinic.	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	none, children go to Qala-e-Akhund school 3-4 km away	
6.2	School Children:	Girls	6
		Boys	10
6.3	Teachers:	Female	15 (Qala-e-Akhund)
		Male	15 (Qala-e-Akhund)
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	15 male teachers are paid by the Afghan Government	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Build a primary school. The community will donate the land.	

7 HOUSES

7	HOUSES	Destroyed during the war:	unknown
		Rebuilt:	unknown
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Assist with rebuilding.	
		2. Provide subsidized roof beams.	

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated	90 jeribs
		Land unutilized	210 jeribs
		Total	300 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	0
		51-100 jeribs	1
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	1
		11-15 jeribs	2
		6-10 jeribs	5
		2 - 5 jeribs	22
		Less than 2 jeribs	2
		Landless	unknown
8.3	Sale of Land:	none	
8.4	Land disputes:	unknown	
8.5	Land Lease:	none presently, previously 40 families	
8.6	Availability of Land:	unknown	

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1	Crops:	wheat, rice, corn, sugar cane, cotton, vegetables	
9.2	Orchards:	destroyed	
9.3	Forests:	none	
9.4	Improved Seeds and Urea:	Before the war: Presently:	cheap and available locally expensive and difficult to find
9.5	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake. 2. Provide improved seeds and urea. 3. Provide seedlings. 4. Rehabilitate unutilized land.	

10 IRRIGATION

10.1	Irrigation system:	Intake Canals Rivers and streams	destroyed cleaned available
10.2	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.	

11 VETERINARY SERVICES Available in Sangar Srai which is too far.

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Build a veterinary medicine dispenary.

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Assist with the rehabilitation of land.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction not done yet

13.2 Community Recommendation: 1. Repair the link road to reach the main road.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will take place if there is enough irrigation water.

QARGHAI 1

ZONE LAGQ-1

Province: **LAGHMAN** District: **QARGHAI 1**

Villages: **Gardy Kass, Maya Khan Kass, (Zelani)**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. SOCIAL SITUATION

1. **General:** The villages of target zone Qarghai 1 have 83-87% of their populations in Pakistan. The main obstacles to repatriation seem to be the lack of irrigation water and lack of basic infrastructure. For example, the villagers tried to rehabilitate the area's intake, but the intake is weak. The surveyors gave the impression that this zone was poor in relation to other villages in the target zones. Zelani was not included in the survey, however, MADERA will provide details of the village and its rehabilitation work there.

   The families that have returned have tried to rehabilitate their canals and common resources through traditional community gatherings. With the exception of MADERA's and GAA's work in Zelani, NGOs have worked little, if at all, in this zone. Families are dependent upon farming and daily labor wages. It appears the communities would readily work with NGOs assisting their zone.

2. **Attitude toward Repatriation:** The attitude toward repatriation is positive provided irritation and drinking water, schools, and health facilities can be made available.

B. COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Drinking Water:** Rivers and streams are the main sources of drinking water. There are no wells in the villages and clean drinking water is a priority for the communities. **The communities recommended that wells with handpumps be built in the 2 villages. 45 families are currently living in the villages and with full repatriation 255 more families could return.**

2. **Health:** There are no health clinics nearby although there are two TBAs in Gardy Kass and one 1 in Maya Khan Kass. None of the children have been vaccinated and seriously ill patients are transported to Jalalabad 40 km away. **The communities recommended that a clinic be established somewhere in the region or some type of mobile coverage be organized. The distance from Jalalabad and bad roads makes it difficult to seek medical treatment for people, especially women. If possible, the midwives should receive more training. Mobile vaccinators should also come to these villages.**

3. **Education:** There are no primary schools in these villages and it is unknown whether teachers are available. Some religious lessons are conducted in the Gardy Kass mosque. **The villagers requested schooling for their children. The communities thought construction and support for a primary school in this or a neighboring zone could increase the attraction of this area for returnees.**

4. **Housing:** Housing is a priority for these villages and stated as a major reason for lack of repatriation. 70% of the houses were destroyed and those repaired are barely suitable for inhabitation. Some villagers need better water supplies to rebuild their mud houses while many people need roof beams as wood, a traditional roofing material, is in short supply and

expensive. The survey suggested the people of this zone were reasonably poor. **As rebuilding houses is a major expense for repatriating families, everyone requested assistance with house rebuilding and recommended that subsidized roof beams be made available to them. Some villagers requested the provision of concrete roof beams.**

5. **<u>Agriculture and Irrigation</u>:** Wheat, rice, lentils, barley, corn, and vegetables, are the main crops of this zone. Due to the lack of irrigation water, harvests are not bountiful, the variety of crops is limited, and orchards are abandoned. Farmers now depend upon insufficient rain water due to damaged irrigation systems. **The communities recommended that the Gerdy Kass irrigation intakes serving the 2 villages be rehabilitated or water pumps and fuel be provided. The canals have been worked on, but may require some additional rehabilitation. The people of Maya Khan Kass requested work on a flood protection wall and dakas. They also requested saplings, improved seeds, and urea since they are not easily available in the bazaar.**

6. **<u>Land Reclamation</u>:** It appears that no tractors are available for desperately needed land reclamation. **The communities requested that tractors be made available to reclaim land. Nearly 3,000 jeribs are uncultivated in this area. They thought the reclamation of land would promote repatriation.**

7. **<u>Veterinary Services</u>:** No veterinary medicine services are available. **The residents of Gerdy Khan Kass requested that a clinic be built there or in a neighboring village.**

8. **<u>Roads and Bridges</u>:** The villagers of Maya Khan Kass have transportation problems due to their isolation and the lack of a road to their village. **They have recommended either the extension of the road from Zerani to their village or construction of a bridge over the Kabul river to enable them to reach the main road.**

ZONE LAQG-1

Province: **LAGHMAN** District: QARGHAI 1
Village: **Gardy Kass** Survey Date: 1 December 1996

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1. **SOCIAL STRUCTURE**

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	20	(13%)
Refugee families:	130	(87%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	150	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	120
Widows:	3
Disabled:	3

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: Stanikzai

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community worked together to rehabilitate common resources such a 30 jeribs of land, canals, and the mosque. A mirab looks after the drinking water.

2. **PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

2.1 Neighboring villages: Maya Khan Kass

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: near Kabul-Jalalabad road, 38 km from Jalalabad

3. **SOURCES OF INCOME**

3.1

Farmers	most families
Daily Laborers	25
Sell straw and bamboo	some
Raise livestock	1

3.2 The 3 widows try to support their families independently. The 3 disabled are supported by their families.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. **DRINKING WATER**

4.1

Wells	0
River Water	main source of drinking water

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Construction of wells.

5. **HEALTH**

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 12
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 0

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 2

5.4 Vaccinations: No regular vaccination campaign. Children are sometimes vaccinated in Jalalabad.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Build a clinic in this or a neighboring village.

6. **EDUCATION**

6.1 School Buildings: 0

6.2 School Children:

Girls	unknown
Boys	unknown

Comment: some children go to the mosque for religious education.

6.3 Teachers:

Female	0
Male	0

6.4 Teacher Salaries:

6.5 School Supplies:

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. Build a primary school in this or a nearby village.

7 **HOUSES** Destroyed during the war: 70%
Rebuilt: unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Provision of concrete roof beams as wood is expensive and in short supply.

8 **AGRICULTURAL LAND:**

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	40 jeribs
Land unutilized	460 jeribs
Total	500 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	0
51-100 jeribs	0
31-50 jeribs	0
16-30 jeribs	5
11-15 jeribs	30
6-10 jeribs	10
2 - 5 jeribs	15
Less than 2 jeribs	12
Landless	50

8.3 Sale of Land: none

8.4 Land disputes: none

8.5 Land Lease: unknown

8.6 Availability of Land: Small amount of agricultural land.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, lentils, corn, rice, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea: Before the war: cheap and available locally
Presently: expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations: 1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake or provide water pumps.
2. Rehabilitate unutilized land.
3. Provide urea and improved seeds.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	some rehabilitated
Rivers and streams	available
Wells	none

10.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake or provide water pumps.
2. Rehabilitate unutilized land

11 VETERINARY SERVICES None

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Set up a clinic here or in a neighboring village.

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Assistance with rehabilitating land.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction unknown

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there are schools, drinking water and irrigation water.

ZONE LAQG-1

Province: **LAGHMAN** District: QARGHAI
Village: **Maya Khan Kass** Survey Date: 9-12 January 1996

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1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	25	(17%)
Refugee families:	125	(83%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	150	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	150
Widows:	1
Disabled:	2

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 1 from each family

1.4 Tribes: Orakhail

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community rehabilitated 3 km of canal, a sub intake, and 120 jerib of land. A mirab looks after the irrigation water.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Gardy Kass

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: western part of Qarghai district, 40 km from Jalalabad

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers most families

3.2 The 1 widow and 2 disabled are supported by their relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells 0
River Water main source of drinking water

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Construction of wells.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no .

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 5
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 0

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 1

5.4 Vaccinations: None of the children have been vaccinated.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad, but difficult to cross the river

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Build a clinic in this or a neighboring village.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School Buildings: 0

6.2 School Children:

Girls	unknown
Boys	unknown

6.3 Teachers:

Female	0
Male	0

6.4 Teacher Salaries:

6.5 School Supplies:

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. Build a primary school in this or a nearby village.

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	70%
Rebuilt:	unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	120 jeribs
Land unutilized	2880 jeribs
Total	3000 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	0
51-100 jeribs	15
31-50 jeribs	20
16-30 jeribs	20
11-15 jeribs	15
6-10 jeribs	20
2 - 5 jeribs	10
Less than 2 jeribs	0
Landless	10

8.3 Sale of Land: none

8.4 Land disputes: none

8.5 Land Lease: none

8.6 Availability of Land: There seems to be enough land.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, lentils, corn, rice, barley, vegetables

KAMA 1

9.2 Orchards: destroyed

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:
- Before the war: cheap and available [illegible]
- Presently: expensive and difficult to [illegible]

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake or provide [illegible]
2. Rehabilitate unutilized land.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	some rehabilitated
Rivers and streams	available
Wells	none

10.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake or provide [illegible]
2. Build a flood control wall.
3. Construct 6 Dakas.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES
None

11.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

12 TRACTORS
NGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Assistance with rehabilitating land.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction

13.2 Community recommendation:
1. Build a bridge across the Kabul river to enable them to reach the main road.
2. Develop a road between Pul Surkhakan and Z[illegible] and extend it to Maya Khan Kass.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION
Repatriation will positively affect the region if there are schools, drinking water and irrigation water.

QARGHAI 2

ZONE LAGQ-2

Province: LAGHMAN District: **QARGHAI 2**

Villages: Ferozabad, Mansoor, **Sarband Bila, Banda-e-Haider Khan, Mia Banda, Kulalan, Darzian, Mirak, Shamsherabad, Mala Khil, Kajor Mullah**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. GENERAL SITUATION

1. General: The villages of target zone Qarghai 2 have 20-94% of their populations in Pakistan. Although apparently not as poor as Qarghai zone 1, Qarghai zone 2 is lacking in basic infrastructure which hinders repatriation. The Mirak area has many landless families and there are also food shortages. Most families depend upon farming to survive while there are a few shopkeepers and small businessmen. The families have some experience working with NGOs and some NGOs continue to work in this zone. Due to the lack of irrigation water, however, families have said they will return to Pakistan if they are unable to solve their irrigation problems. Some of these villages are on or near the main Kabul-Jalalabad road and could benefit from small loans to set up shops and restaurants. Technical training courses for women and young people were also requested.

2. Attitude toward Repatriation: The attitude toward repatriation is positive provided irritation and drinking water, schools, and health facilities can be made available.

B. COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Drinking Water: Rivers and streams are the main sources of drinking water. There are only 5 wells in all the villages and clean drinking water is a priority for the communities. **The communities recommended that wells with handpumps be built in all villages. As these communities have 85-92% of their villagers in Pakistan, the provision of clean drinking water would meet one of the priority needs.**

2. Health: There are no health clinics nearby nor TBAs. All children have been vaccinated by mobile teams and seriously ill patients are transported to Jalalabad. **The communities requested that a clinic be established somewhere in the region or some type of mobile coverage be organized. The distance from Jalalabad and bad roads makes it difficult to seek medical treatment for people, especially women. If possible, some women should receive TBA training. Malaria was mentioned as a problem in Mia Banda, Kulalan, and Darzian and may be a problem in other villages also.**

3. Education: There is one primary school, Gul Pacha Ulfat, in Kajor Mullah. The children of this zone have access to the school except the children of Banda-e-Haider Khan which is too far away. SCA pays the salaries of 7 of the 16 teachers. **The community has requested additional support for the school such as teaching materials and payment of the other teachers' salaries. As SCA supports the school, SCA should be involved in any discussions regarding the level of support for Gul Pacha Ulfat school.**

4. Housing: Housing ranged in priority for these villages although it was always listed as a reason for lack of repatriation. Many were destroyed and those repaired are barely suitable for inhabitation. Some villagers need better water supplies to rebuild their mud houses while many people need roof beams as wood, a traditional roofing material, is in short supply and

expensive. The communities **requested assistance with rebuilding their houses and, similar to other zones, suggested that subsidized roof beams be made available.**

5. Agriculture and Irrigation: Wheat, rice, corn, and vegetables, were the main crops of this zone before the war. They also said their harvests are not bountiful, the variety of crops is limited, and orchards are abandoned. Farmers now depend upon insufficient rain water due to damaged irrigation systems. **The communities recommended that the Meenabad Irrigation intake serving Mirak, Mansoor, Kajoori, Ferozabad, Banda-e-Haider, and the Sarband Bila intakes be rehabilitated. (It is possible they could be the same in take.) Apparently MADERA tried in the past, but the intake collapsed during the floods. People of Ferozabad and neighboring villages requested flood protection walls and residents of Mansoor and Kajor Mullah requested assistance with their drainage systems. The provision of saplings, improved seeds, and urea would also help the communities and encourage repatriation.**

6. Land Reclamation: MADERA provides tractors in the zone for land reclamation. **All communities requested assistance with further land reclamation, and suggested that tractors should be provided to the entire zone as this is a priority for returnees.**

7. Veterinary Services: No veterinary medicine services are available and the community did not mention this as a priority. **If veterinary services are offered in neighboring zones, however, this zone could be kept in mind for extended coverage.**

8. Roads and Bridges: The Kabul-Jalalabad road runs through Mansoor, Banda-e-Haider, and Kajor Mullah villages. **Communities requested rehabilitation of this road and measures to control the dust. Ferozabad has requested assistance with the 1.5 km link road and its small bridges.**

ZONE LAQG-2

Province: **LAGHMAN** District: **QARGHAI 2**
Village: **Mansoor** Survey Date: 1 December 1996

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1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	30	(15%)
Refugee families:	170	(85%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	200	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	150
Widows:	20
Disabled:	10

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: Jabbar Khil, Mala Khil, Tajiks

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community works together to rehabilitate common resources. They are able to contribute labor, but poverty prevents them from providing material support. A mirab tries to resolve the irrigation problems of the community.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Kajoor Mullah

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: near Kabul-Jalalabad road

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers most families
Shopkeepers/trade 4

3.2 The 20 widows try to support their families independently. ICRC provides some support to the disabled.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. Provide technical training to the widows and disabled.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells 1 well built by SCA
River Water main source of drinking water

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Construction of additional wells.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 10
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 0

5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	0
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.	
5.5	Seriously ill patients:	transported to Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Build a clinic. 2. Malaria control	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	0, children attend Gul Pacha Ulfat school 3 km away	
6.2	School Children:	Girls	unknown
		Boys	45
6.3	Teachers:	Female	unknown
		Male	16
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	SCA pays the salaries of 7 teachers.	
6.5	School Supplies:	Books	SCA
		Syllabus	SCA
		Blackboards	SCA
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Additional support for Gul Pacha Ulfat school. Pay teachers' salaries and provide teaching materials.	

7	**HOUSES**	Destroyed during the war:	unknown
		Rebuilt:	unknown
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Provision of concrete roof beams as wood is expensive and in short supply.	

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated	very little
		Land unutilized	400 jeribs
		Total	400 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	0
		51-100 jeribs	4
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	0
		11-15 jeribs	0
		6-10 jeribs	0
		2 - 5 jeribs	9
		Less than 2 jeribs	3
		Landless	180
8.3	Sale of Land:	5 families sold land during the war.	
8.4	Land disputes:	none	
8.5	Land Lease:	Farmers pay 40 seer/jerib each year. 10 families lease land.	

8.6 Availability of Land: 43 families have land far from the village.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, rice, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: none

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Clean canals. (Although IRC and MADERA have already worked on them.)
3. Improve the drainage system.
4. Rehabilitate unutilized land.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	available
Wells	1 destroyed

10.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Clean canals. (Although IRC and MADERA have already worked on them.)
3. Improve the drainage system.
4. Rehabilitate unutilized land

11 VETERINARY SERVICES None

11.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned MADERA provides

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. More tractors need to be provided to the area to reclaim the unutilized land and reach the outlying areas of the region.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction needed for Kabul-Jalalabad road

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there are enough projects and irrigation water.

ZONE LAQG-2

Province: **LAGHMAN** District: **QARGHAI 2**
Village: **Sarband Bila** Survey Date: 8-13 December 1996

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1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	14	(56%)
Refugee families:	5	(20%)
Families who never left:	6	(24%)
TOTAL	25	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	40
Widows:	9
Disabled:	6

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: Abdur Rahim Zai

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community will return to Pakistan if they are unable to solve their problems with irr gation water.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Surkhanan

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers, streams, springs

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers all families

3.2 The 20 widows try to support their families independently.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. Provide technical training to the widows and disablec.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1

Wells	none
River Water	main source of drinking water
Springs	available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Demine the area surrounding the spring and pipe it to the village.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality:

Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years:	4
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	3

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 0

5.4 Vaccinations: Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Build a clinic.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School Buildings: 0, The schools in Surkhanan and Gul Pacha Ulfat are too far.

6.2 School Children:

Girls	0
Boys	0

6.3 Teachers:

Female	0
Male	0

6.4 Teacher Salaries:

6.5 School Supplies:

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. Build a primary school.

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	unknown
Rebuilt:	unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	20 jeribs
Land unutilized	unknown
Total	unknown

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	0
51-100 jeribs	0
31-50 jeribs	0
16-30 jeribs	0
11-15 jeribs	0
6-10 jeribs	7
2 - 5 jeribs	8
Less than 2 jeribs	8
Landless	2

8.3 Sale of Land: none

8.4 Land disputes: none

8.5 Land Lease: none

8.6 Availability of Land: unknown

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, rice, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: none

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea: Before the war: cheap and available locally
Presently: expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Clean canals.
3. Provide saplings.
4. Rehabilitate unutilized land.
5. Provide improved seeds and urea. (MADERA has been involved.)

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	available

10.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Clean canals.
3. Provide saplings.
4. Rehabilitate unutilized land.
5. Provide improved seeds and urea. (MADERA has been involved.)
6. Construct an aquaduct

11 VETERINARY SERVICES None

11.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned MADERA provides

12.1 Community Recommendations:
1. More tractors need to be provided to the area to reclaim the unutilized land and reach the outlying areas of the region.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction unknown

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water.

2. **Health**: Sangar Srai has a health clinic. There are TBAs in all villages and immunization coverage is good. The clinic seems to be within a reasonable distance of the villagers who depend upon it. Kama-e-Khas villagers reported problems with malaria control and TB. **The community requested additional support for the clinic to ensure essential drugs and vaccines are available as well as treatment for common ailments. They also requested assistance with malaria control. The community also recommended a maternity ward and laboratory be added to the Sangar Srai clinic.**

3. **Education**: There are girls' and boys' primary schools and a Madrassa in Sangar Srai. The children of Sangar Srai, Kama-e-Khas, Mama Khel, and Mirza Khel attend these schools. There is also a primary school in Qala-e-Akhund, while the children of Shailam walk 3 km to the Landa Booch school. Most of the teachers are paid a small salary by the Taliban government. The girls are unable to attend classes at this time although this policy does not agree with the wishes of the community and many girls in this zone used to attend school. Female teachers are now unemployed. **With the exception of Mirza Khil which would like its own primary school, the communities did not offer specific recommendations for their schools other than "general support."**

4. **Housing**: Kama has many destroyed houses. Housing is mentioned as a priority for all villages and stated as a major reason for lack of repatriation. Many houses are minimally repaired or neglected and barely suitable for inhabitation. Most villagers need more water to rebuild their mud houses while many people need roof beams as wood, a traditional roofing material, is in short supply and expensive. **The communities have requested assistance with getting water to rebuild their mud houses. They have also requested subsidized roof beams, wood or concrete, with which to rebuild their houses.**

5. **Agriculture and Irrigation**: Wheat, rice, corn, vegetables, sugar cane and POPPIES (village Mirza Khil) are the main crops of this zone. Kama also used to be full of orchards and was called the "little America" of Afghanistan due to its rich agricultural produce. Now, due to the lack of irrigation water, just one-two limited growing seasons are possible, the variety of crops is limited, and orchards are abandoned. Farmers now depend upon insufficient rain water due to damaged irrigation systems. Fewer growing seasons also means farmers are dependent upon the labor market for some income during the summer months when irrigation water is not available. Sustainability of communities and promotion of refugee return depends heavily on the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. There is a DACAAR/MADERA agriculture extension center in Sangar Srai. **The number 1 priority of all villages is irrigation water. In most cases, this means rehabilitation of the irrigation intake and redigging of many canals which are now full of mud. Mirza Khil has tried to resolve some of its problems by pumping in water, however, this is not cost-effective for the community. Inputs of improved seeds, urea, and saplings have also been requested.**

6. **Land Reclamation**: MADERA provides tractors in this zone and land reclamation continues to be a priority for this zone. **The communities requested that the availability of tractors be continued and expanded if necessary due to repatriation.**

7. **Veterinary Services**: GAF has reconstructed a veterinary medicine dispensary in Sangar Srai which is used by the surrounding villages. As there is a need in the communities for veterinary services, **the communities requested expansion of this center to better serve the surrounding villages.**

8. **Roads and Bridges**: DACAAR has worked on some roads in this zone. Some roads still need further rehabilitation and the **communities recommended that the road linking Goshta, Gaheek, Mirza Khil, and Kama-e-Khas needs to be leveled and graveled and 7 small bridges near Shailam need to be repaired.**

ZONE LAQG-2

Province:	**LAGHMAN**	District:	**QARGHAI 2**
Village:	**Banda-e-Haider Khan**	Survey Date:	8-13 December 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	3	(38%)
Refugee families:	5	(62%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	8	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	15
Widows:	2
Disabled:	3

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: Jabbar Khil, Mala Khil, Rustam Khil, Durrani

1.5 Community Spirit: unknown

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Sarband Bila

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers, streams

2.3 Other: on the Kabul-Jalalabad road

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers all families

3.2 The 2 widows and 3 disabled are supported by relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells none
River Water main source of drinking water
Springs none

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Dig wells for drinking water.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 1
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 0

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 0

5.4 Vaccinations: Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Build a clinic.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School Buildings: 0, The schools in Surkhanan and Gul Pacha Ulfat are too far.

6.2 School Children:

Girls	0
Boys	0

6.3 Teachers:

Female	0
Male	0

6.4 Teacher Salaries:

6.5 School Supplies:

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. Build a primary school of 3-4 classrooms close to Sarband Bila.

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	unknown
Rebuilt:	unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Assist with reconstruction of homes.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	50 jeribs
Land unutilized	100 jeribs
Total	150 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	0
51-100 jeribs	0
31-50 jeribs	0
16-30 jeribs	0
11-15 jeribs	0
6-10 jeribs	unknown
2 - 5 jeribs	unknown
Less than 2 jeribs	unknown
Landless	5

8.3 Sale of Land: none

8.4 Land disputes: none

8.5 Land Lease: 20 seer/jerib

8.6 Availability of Land: seems insufficient

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, rice, corn, vegetables

9.2	Orchards: destroyed		
9.3	Forests: none		
9.4	Improved Seeds and Urea:	Before the war: Presently:	cheap and available locally expensive and difficult to find
9.5	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake which also serves Mirak, Mansoor, Kajoori, Ferozabad, and other villages. MADERA tried, but the intake collapsed during the floods. 2. Clean canals. 3. Rehabilitate unutilized land. 4. Provide improved seeds and urea. (MADERA has been involved.)	

10 **IRRIGATION**

10.1	Irrigation system:	Intake Canals Rivers and streams	destroyed need rehabilitation available
10.2	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake which also serves Mirak, Mansoor, Kajoori, Ferozabad, and other villages. MADERA tried, but the intake collapsed during the floods. 2. Clean canals. 3. Rehabilitate unutilized land.	

11 **VETERINARY SERVICES** None

11.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

12 **TRACTORS** NGO Owned MADERA provides

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. More tractors need to be provided to the area to reclaim the unutilized land.

13 **ROADS AND BRIDGES**

13.1 Reconstruction: The Kabul-Jalalabad road which runs through the center of the village needs repair.

14 **ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION**

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water.

ZONE LAQG-2

Province:	**LAGHMAN**	District:	**QARGHAI 2**
Village:	**Mia Banda, Kulalan, Darzian**	Survey Date:	18-31 December 1996

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1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	5	(08%)
Refugee families:	55	(92%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	60	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	15
Widows:	0
Disabled:	2

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: Chinzai, Jabbar Khil

1.5 Community Spirit: Willing to work with NGOs to rehabilitate their villages.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Ferozabad, Mirak, Mansoor

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers, streams

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers all families

3.2 The 2 disabled are supported by relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1

Wells	1
River Water	main source of drinking water
Springs	none

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Dig 5 wells for drinking water.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality:

Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years:	5
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	0

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 0

5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Build a clinic. 2. Malaria control.	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	Primary school	1, children attend Gul Pacha Ulfat school
6.2	School Children:	Girls Boys	unknown 5
6.3	Teachers:	Female Male	unknown 16, Gul Pacha Ulfat
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	7 paid by SCA	
6.5	School Supplies:	provided by SCA	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Unknown.	

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	unknown
Rebuilt:	unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Assist with reconstruction of homes.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated Land unutilized Total	unknown unknown 300 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families	
More than 100 jeribs	0	
51-100 jeribs	0	
31-50 jeribs	0	
16-30 jeribs	0	
11-15 jeribs	0	
6-10 jeribs	unknown	(30 families own a small amount of land)
2 - 5 jeribs	unknown	
Less than 2 jeribs	unknown	
Landless	30	

8.3	Sale of Land:	1 person sold land during the war.
8.4	Land disputes:	none
8.5	Land Lease:	unknown
8.6	Availability of Land:	seems insufficient

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, rice, corn, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: none

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:

1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake which also serves Mirak, Mansoor, Kajoori, Ferozabad, and other villages. MADERA tried, but the intake collapsed during the floods.
2. Clean canals.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need rehabilitation
Rivers and streams	available

10.2 Community Recommendations:

1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake which also serves Mirak, Mansoor, Kajoori, Ferozabad, and other villages. MADERA tried, but the intake collapsed during the floods.
2. Clean canals.
3. Build a flood protection wall 60 meters x 3 meters.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES

None

11.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction unknown

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there are enough projects and irrigation water.

ZONE LAQG-2

Province: **LAGHMAN**
Village: **Ferozabad**
District: **QARGHAI 2**
Survey Date: 18-23 December 1996

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1. **SOCIAL STRUCTURE**

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	30	(15%)
Refugee families:	170	(85%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	200	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	200
Widows:	40
Disabled:	20

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: Jabbar Khil, Mala Khil, Rustam Khil

1.5 Community Spirit: unknown

2. **PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

2.1 Neighboring villages:

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other:

3. **SOURCES OF INCOME**

3.1

Farmers	most families
Shopkeepers/trade	15
Teachers	16

3.2 The 40 widows try to support their families independently. 5 own a small amount of land while others do tailoring and knitting.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. **DRINKING WATER**

4.1

Wells	none
River Water	main source of drinking water

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Construction of wells.

5. **HEALTH**

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality:

Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years:	15
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	7

5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	0
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Build a clinic.	

6. **EDUCATION**

6.1	School Buildings:	Primary school	1, Gul Pacha Ulfat school in Kajor Mullah rehabilitated by SCA
6.2	School Children:	Girls Boys	unknown 40
6.3	Teachers:	Female Male	unknown 16, Gul Pach Ulfat
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	SCA pays the salaries of 7 teachers.	
6.5	School Supplies:	Books	SCA
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Additional support for Gul Pacha Ulfat school. Pay teachers' salaries and provide teaching materials.	

7	**HOUSES**	Destroyed during the war: Rebuilt:	unknown unknown
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Assistance in rebuilding houses.	

8 **AGRICULTURAL LAND:**

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated Land unutilized Total	300 jeribs 500 jeribs 800 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	0
		51-100 jeribs	0
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	10
		11-15 jeribs	20
		6-10 jeribs	12
		2 - 5 jeribs	31
		Less than 2 jeribs	some
		Landless	115
8.3	Sale of Land:	none	
8.4	Land disputes:	none	
8.5	Land Lease:	Farmers pay 5-10 seer/jerib each year.	
8.6	Availability of Land:	unknown	

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, sugar cane, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed (20 jeribs)

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea: Before the war: cheap and available locally
Presently: expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the Meenaabad irrigation intake. (MADERA tried.)
2. Clean canals.
3. Build a flood protection wall and drainage system.
4. Rehabilitate 500 jeribs of unutilized land.
5. Provide improved seeds and urea.
6. Provide nursery saplings.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	the Kabul river floods this area

10.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the Meenaabad irrigation intake. (MADERA tried.)
2. Clean canals.
3. Build a flood protection wall and drainage system.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES None

11.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned MADERA provides

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. More tractors need to be provided to the area to reclaim the unutilized land.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction repair and level the 1.5 km link road and small bridges

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there are enough projects and irrigation water.

ZONE LAQG-2

Province: **LAGHMAN** District: **QARGHAI 2**
Village: **Kajor Mullah** Survey Date: 4-9 January 1997

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1. **SOCIAL STRUCTURE**

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	3	(06%)
Refugee families:	47	(94%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	50	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	8
Widows:	5
Disabled:	0

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: Akkundzada, Khwaja

1.5 Community Spirit: The community worked together to dig a well. A mirab looks after the irrigation water. There appears to be a general food shortage in the village. The villagers have little land.

2. **PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

2.1 Neighboring villages: Mirak, Mansoor, Kunda Ghar

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers, 1 spring

2.3 Other: On the Kabul-Jalalabad road

3. **SOURCES OF INCOME**

3.1 Farmers most families

3.2 The 5 are dependent upon their relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. **DRINKING WATER**

4.1 Wells 1, dug by the community
River Water available
Springs 1, south of the village

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Construction of 4 wells.
2. Pipe the spring water into the village.

5. **HEALTH**

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 0
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 0

ZONE NGKM-1

Province:	NANGARHAR	District:	**KAMA 1**
Village:	Sangar Srai	Survey Date:	17-23 November 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	50	(02%)
Refugee families:	2450	(98%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	2500	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	160
Widows:	5
Disabled:	10

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: primarily Mohmand

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community worked with DACAAR, SCA, and others offering food for work programs.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Mama Khil, Kama-e-Khas

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: 45 min. from Jalalabad

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Shopkeepers	5
Small businessmen	some
Daily Laborers	some in Pakistan and Jalalabad
Poultry keeping	some
Teachers (male)	24 from different villages
Teachers (female)	unknown

3.2 The 5 widows and 10 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1

Wells	5 wells, buillt by DACAAR
River Water	available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: yes

5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	0
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Build a clinic in this or a neighboring village.	

6. **EDUCATION**

6.1	School Buildings:	Primary school	1, Gul Pacha Ulfat school rehabilitated by SCA
6.2	School Children:	Girls Boys	0 3
6.3	Teachers:	Female Male	unknown 16
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	SCA pays the salaries of 7 teachers.	
6.5	School Supplies:	Books Syllabus Blackboards	SCA SCA SCA
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Additional support for Gul Pacha Ulfat school. Pay teachers' salaries and provide teaching materials.	

7	**HOUSES**	Destroyed during the war: Rebuilt:	unknown unknown
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Assistance in rebuilding houses.	

8 **AGRICULTURAL LAND:**

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated Land unutilized Total	60 jeribs 60 jeribs 120 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	0
		51-100 jeribs	0
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	3
		11-15 jeribs	3
		6-10 jeribs	0
		2 - 5 jeribs	0
		Less than 2 jeribs	0
		Landless	43
8.3	Sale of Land:	none	
8.4	Land disputes:	none	
8.5	Land Lease:	Farmers used to lease land.	

8.6 Availability of Land: unknown

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, rice, corn, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:

1. Rehabilitate the intake. (MADERA tried.)
2. Clean canals which drain the land.
3. Rehabilitate unutilzed land.
5. Provide improved seeds and urea.
6. Provide nursery saplings.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	the Kabul river floods this area

10.2 Community Recommendations:

1. Rehabilitate the intake. (MADERA tried.)
2. Clean canals which drain the land.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES None

11.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned MADERA provides

12.1 Community Recommendations:

1. More tractors need to be provided to the area to reclaim the unutilized land. The tractors need to be at cheaper rates than presently available.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction very little until now

Community Recommendation: 1. Rehabilitate the village road and 4 bridges.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

More people are needed in the village to carry out rehabilitation projects. Village life would improve with repatriation, projects and irrigation water.

ZONE LAQG-2

Province:	**LAGHMAN**	District:	**QARGHAI 2**
Village:	**Mirak, Shamsherabad, Mala Khil**	Survey Date:	1 December 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	40	(13%)
Refugee families:	260	(87%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	300	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	150
Widows:	40
Disabled:	12

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: unknown

1.4 Tribes: Jabbar Khil, Chanzai, Spin Khil, Turani, Mala Khil, Barakai, Stanakzai

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community worked together to rehabilitate basic infrastructure. A Mirab looks after the irrigation water.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Kunda Ghar

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: on the Kabul-Jalalabad road

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers — most families
Daily laborers — some

3.2 The 2 widows and 4 disabled are supported by their relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells — 2 constructed by RAH
River Water — main source of drinking water

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Construction of more wells.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality:

Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years:	13
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	0

5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	0
5.4	Vaccinations:	The children are vaccinated by a mobile vaccination ream.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. Build a clinic. 2. Malaria control.	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	0, children attend Gul Pacha Ulfat school	
6.2	School Children:	Girls Boys	unknown 45
6.3	Teachers:	Female Male	unknown 16
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	SCA pays the salaries of 7 teachers	
6.5	School Supplies:	SCA provides some.	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. Provide more school supplies.	

7 HOUSES

7	HOUSES	Destroyed during the war: Rebuilt:	unknown unknown
7.1	Community Recommendation:	1. Assist rebuilding of houses.	

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated Land unutilized Total	very little 300 jeribs 300 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	0
		51-100 jeribs	0
		31-50 jeribs	4
		16-30 jeribs	4
		11-15 jeribs	4
		6-10 jeribs	0
		2 - 5 jeribs	20
		Less than 2 jeribs	11
		Landless	257
8.3	Sale of Land:	3 families sold land during the war.	
8.4	Land disputes:	none	
8.5	Land Lease:	10 families lease land for 10 seer/jerib (before the war 70 seer/jerib)	
8.6	Availability of Land:	43 families have land far away from the village	

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, rice, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:

1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Rehabilitate unutilized land.
3. Provide improved seeds an urea. (MADERA assists)
4. Provide saplings.
5. Clean the canals.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	available

10.2 Community Recommendations:

1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Clean the canals.
3. Provide proper drainage.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES None

11.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned MADERA

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Provide more tractors to rehabilitate the land.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction

13.2 Community recommendation: 1. Repair the Kabul-Jalalabad road.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Projects will help repatriation.

QARGHAI 3

ZONE LAGQ-3

Province: **LAGHMAN** District: **QARGHAI 3**

Villages: **Kunda Ghar, Bulan, Qasimabad, Payab Khil, Upper and Lower [illegible] Khil, Sangari**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. SOCIAL SITUATION

1. **General:** The villages of target zone Qarghai 3 have 64-82% of their populations in Pakistan. The lack of job opportunities was a major concern for people of this zone since there are many landless farmers and farmers with small landholdings. People requested the establishment of industries to solve their unemployment problem. There also appear to be food shortages. Most families depend upon farming to survive and have family members in Pakistan and Jalalabad to supplement their incomes. The families have some experience working with NGOs and they also try to do some work on their own. Due to the lack of irrigation water, however, families have said they will return to Pakistan if they are unable to solve their irrigation problems.

2. **Attitude toward Repatriation:** The communities worry that repatriation will put a burden on already limited resources and agricultural land. Some families say repatriation will benefit the communities if there is enough irrigation water.

B. COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Drinking Water:** All villages seem to have wells from which to get drinking water. Some wells need further rehabilitation, however, such as a the wells in Kunda Ghar, Bulan, and Qasimabad. **The communities recommended that their existing wells be improved and where needed, additional wells be dug.**

2. **Health:** There are no health clinics nearby nor TBAs. Most children have been vaccinated by mobile teams and seriously ill patients are transported to Jalalabad and Qarghai. There is a doctor in Kunda Ghar who actively treats patients. **The communities requested that a clinic be established somewhere in one of the villages. Assistance with malaria control was also mentioned in Kunda Ghar, Qasimabad, and Bulan and may be a problem in other villages also.**

3. **Education:** There are no primary schools in this zone. Children attend Gul Pacha Ulfat, Kajor Mullah, Kamalpur, and Surkhanan schools. **There were no special requests for schools in this zone.**

4. **Housing:** Housing ranged in priority for these villages although it was always listed as a reason for lack of repatriation. Many were destroyed and those repaired are barely suitable for inhabitation. **The communities requested assistance with rebuilding their houses. It is likely they need assistance with roof beams since the communities seem rather poor.**

5. **Agriculture and Irrigation:** Wheat, rice, corn, lentils, and vegetables, were the main crops of this zone before the war. The main problems are a lack of irrigation water and a lack of laborers, particularly in Bulan and Qasimabad. Farmers depend upon insufficient rain water

due to damaged irrigation systems. The villages also have some problems during the flood season. **The communities recommended that the main intakes be rehabilitated. (It was unclear how many there are.) Canals also need to be cleaned, although ICRC and IMRAN have been working in the Payab Khil, Rasool Khil area. IRC (or ICRC) has worked in Bulan and Qasimabad. A flood protection wall is needed in Payab Khil and Rasool Khil and drainage canals are needed in Kunda Ghar. Communities also requested improved seeds, urea, and saplings.**

6. **Land Reclamation:** It appears that very little land has been brought under cultivation due to the lack of tractors and manpower. **The communities requested assistance with further land reclamation, and suggested that tractors should be provided to assist them.**

7. **Veterinary Services:** No veterinary medicine services are available and the community did not mention this as a priority. **If veterinary services are offered in neighboring zones, however, this zone could be kept in mind for extended coverage.**

8. **Roads and Bridges:** NPO has repaired several roads in this zone. **Only Kunda Ghar requested assistance with road rebuilding and would like to construct the road and small bridges to Ferozabad.**

ZONE LAQG-3

Province:	**LAGHMAN**	District:	**QARGHAI 3**
Village:	**Bulan and Qasimabad**	Survey Date:	9-12 January 1996

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1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	16	(13%)
Refugee families:	84	(70%)
Families who never left:	20	(17%)
TOTAL	120	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	90
Widows:	20
Disabled:	4

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 1

1.4 Tribes: Jabbar Khil, Atamar Khil, Mia Khil

1.5 Community Spirit: unknown

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: there are 10 sub-villages

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers most families

3.2 The 15 of the 20 widows try to support themselves. The 4 disabled are supported by their relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells 4 constructed by SCA but only 1.5 meters deep
River Water main source of drinking water

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Construction of deeper wells.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no, 4 km away

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 10
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 4

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 0

5.4 Vaccinations: Some of the children are vaccinated in Jalalabad and Qarghai.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Qarghai or Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Build a clinic in this or a neighboring village.
2. Malaria control.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School Buildings: 0

6.2 School Children:

Girls	0
Boys	40

Comment: Children attend Dara-e-Ghar, Kamalpur school 1 km away, and Surkhakan school 3 km away.

6.3 Teachers:

Female	0
Male	unknown

6.4 Teacher Salaries: SCA in Kamalput

6.5 School Supplies: SCA provides

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. unknown

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	unknown
Rebuilt:	unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Assistance with rebuilding houses.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	unknown
Land unutilized	unknown
Total	unknown

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	1
51-100 jeribs	2
31-50 jeribs	unknown
16-30 jeribs	unknown
11-15 jeribs	unknown
6-10 jeribs	unknown
2 - 5 jeribs	unknown
Less than 2 jeribs	0
Landless	80

8.3 Sale of Land: 3 families sold land during the war.

8.4 Land disputes: none

8.5 Land Lease: some

8.6 Availability of Land: insufficient for all villagers

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, lentils, corn, rice, cotton, vegetables

Homeopathic doctor

5.2	Mortality:	Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years:	6
		Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years:	12
5.3	Health Workers:	TBAs	3
5.4	Vaccinations:	Children are vaccinated at the clinic.	
5.5	Seriously Ill patients:	transported to Jalalabad	
5.6	Community Recommendation:	1. unknown	

6. EDUCATION

6.1	School Buildings:	Girls' Primary School	1 reconstructed by SCA (now closed)
		Boys' Primary School	1 reconstructed by SCA
		Madrassa	1
6.2	School Children:	Girls	50
		Boys	100
6.3	Teachers:	Female	unknown
		Male	24
6.4	Teacher Salaries:	paid by the Taliban	
6.5	School Supplies:	unknown	
6.6	Community recommendation:	1. unknown	

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	most
Rebuilt:	houses minimally repaired

7.1 Community Recommendation:
1. Provide water for rebuilding.
2. Provide subsidized roof beams.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1	Agricultural land:	Land cultivated	500 jeribs
		Land unutilized	1000 jeribs
		Total	1500 jeribs
8.2	Land holdings:	Size of landholding	Number of families
		More than 100 jeribs	unclear
		51-100 jeribs	15
		31-50 jeribs	0
		16-30 jeribs	29
		11-15 jeribs	9
		6-10 jeribs	8
		2 - 5 jeribs	25
		Less than 2 jeribs	unknown
		Landless	Some 2400
8.3	Sale of Land:	35 jeribs were sold during the war and the sale caused conflict.	
8.4	Land disputes:	yes	

Comment: There is not enough food.

9.2	Orchards:	destroyed, previously 16 jeribs	
9.3	Forests:	none	
9.4	Improved Seeds and Urea:	Before the war: Presently:	cheap and available locally expensive and difficult to find
9.5	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake or provide water pumps. 2. Rehabilitate unutilized land. 3. Provide improved seeds an urea. (MADERA assists) 4. Provide saplings.	

10 **IRRIGATION**

10.1	Irrigation system:	Intake Canals Rivers and streams	destroyed some rehabilitated by IRC and community available
10.2	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.	

11	**VETERINARY SERVICES**	None	
11.1	Community Recommendation:	unknown	

12	**TRACTORS**	NGO Owned	unknown
12.1	Community Recommendations:	1. Assistance with rehabilitating land.	

13 **ROADS AND BRIDGES**

13.1	Reconstruction	NPO repaired some roads.
13.2	Community recommendation:	1. unknown

14 **ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION**

Repatriation will take place if there is enough irrigation water.

ZONE LAQG-3

Province:	LAGHMAN	District:	QARGHAI 3
Village:	Kunda Ghar	Survey Date:	1-9 January 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	14	(23%)
Refugee families:	46	(77%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	60	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	70
Widows:	2
Disabled:	5

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 1

1.4 Tribes: Rustam Khil

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community worked together to rehabilitate wells. A Mirab looks after the irrigation water.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages:

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers — most families
Daily laborers — some, including children

3.2 The 2 widows try to support themselves. The 4 disabled are supported by their relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells — 7, 2 constructed by Arab NGO and 5 by the community which do not work well
River Water

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Construction of more wells.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no, but there is 1 doctor who actively treats patients

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 0
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 0

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 0

5.4 Vaccinations: The children were vaccinated in last year's vaccination campaign.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Build a clinic.
2. Malaria control.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School Buildings: Primary school 0, children attend Gul Pacha Ulfat school

6.2 School Children: Girls unknown
Boys 40

6.3 Teachers: Female unknown
Male 16, Gul Pacha Ulfat

6.4 Teacher Salaries: SCA pays the salaries of 7 teachers

6.5 School Supplies: SCA provides

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. unknown

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war: unknown
Rebuilt: unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Assist rebuilding of houses.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	40 jeribs
Land unutilized	40 jeribs
Total	80 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	0
51-100 jeribs	0
31-50 jeribs	0
16-30 jeribs	1
11-15 jeribs	3
6-10 jeribs	10
2 - 5 jeribs	36
Less than 2 jeribs	0
Landless	10

8.3 Sale of Land: 2 families sold land during the war.

8.4 Land disputes: yes, due to sale of land

8.5 Land Lease: some

8.6 Availability of Land: insufficient for the population

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, lentils, corn, rice, cotton, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Rehabilitate unutilized land.
3. Provide improved seeds an urea. (MADERA assists)
4. Provide saplings.
5. Clean the canals.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	available

10.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Clean the canals.
3. Provide proper drainage.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES None

11.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Assistance with rehabilitating land.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction NPO repaired some roads.

13.2 Community recommendation: 1. Construct the roads and small bridges up to Ferozabad.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will place a heavy burden on the region as there is insufficient agricultural land.

ZONE LAQG-3

Province:	LAGHMAN	District:	QARGHAI 3
Village:	Payab Khil, Upper and Lower Rasool Khil, Sangari	Survey Date:	24 November 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	80	(32%)
Refugee families:	160	(64%)
Families who never left:	10	(04%)
TOTAL	250	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	400
Widows:	30
Disabled:	18

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 2 families are supported by relatives abroad.

1.4 Tribes: Abdul Rahim Zai

1.5 Community Spirit: unknown

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Surkhanan

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other:

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1 Farmers — most families
Daily laborers — some

3.2 The 30 widows and 18 disabled are supported by their relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. Build industrial installations.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1 Wells — 12
River Water — available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Construction of more wells.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 12
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 6

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 0

5.4 Vaccinations: The children are vaccinated by a mobile vaccination ream.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. unknown

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School Buildings: 0, children attend Surkhanan school 3 km away

6.2 School Children: Girls unknown; Boys 200

6.3 Teachers: Female unknown; Male 18

6.4 Teacher Salaries: SCA

6.5 School Supplies: SCA

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. unknown

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war: unknown
Rebuilt: unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Assist rebuilding of houses.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	unknown
Land unutilized	unknown
Total	unknown

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	0
51-100 jeribs	0
31-50 jeribs	0
16-30 jeribs	3
11-15 jeribs	0
6-10 jeribs	37
2 - 5 jeribs	0
Less than 2 jeribs	200
Landless	13

8.3 Sale of Land: 0

8.4 Land disputes: unknown

8.5 Land Lease: 5% of farmers lease land for 10 seer/jerib (before the war 20 seer/jerib)

8.6 Availability of Land: seems insufficient

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, rice, sugar cane, cotton, vegetables

9.2	Orchards:	destroyed	
9.3	Forests:	none	
9.4	Improved Seeds and Urea:	Before the war:	cheap and available locally
		Presently:	expensive and difficult to find
9.5	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake. 2. Rehabilitate unutilized land. 3. Build a flood protection wall.	

10 IRRIGATION

10.1	Irrigation system:	Intake	destroyed
		Canals	6, 3 cleaned by ICRC and IMRan
		Rivers and streams	available
10.2	Community Recommendations:	1. Rehabilitate the Kalakoot irrigation intake. 2. Rehabilitate 3 canals. 3. Build a flood protection wall.	

11 VETERINARY SERVICES

None

11.1	Community Recommendation:	unknown

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned unknown

12.1	Community Recommendations:	1. Provide more tractors to rehabilitate the land.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1	Reconstruction	NPO worked on some roads.
13.2	Community recommendation:	1. unknown

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will put a heavy burden on the few resources available.

SURKH ROD 1

ZONE NGSR-1

Province: NANGARHAR District: **Surkh Rod 1**

Villages: **Sultanpur Upper, Sultanpur Lower, Dosti Khil, Shamshapur Bala, Tatang Nawab Jabbar, Katapur**

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. **SOCIAL SITUATION**

1. General: The villages of target zone Surkh Rod 1 have 57-80% of their populations in Pakistan. The lack of irrigation and drinking water appear to be the main factors hindering repatriation. There is a land dispute in Shamshapur Ulya, not elaborated upon by the surveyors, which could affect some activities in this zone. Unemployment is an issue, although the villagers have access to the labor market in Jalalabad. As families have expanded and the available agricultural land becomes insufficient, communities see a need for technical training for their children. People seem to want to minimize their dependence upon farming and its risks.

   The surveyors noted that families in Surkh Rod were relatively better off than families in other target zones. There were more educated people in Surkh Rod than in other zones and it is possible this zone could develop quickly with the rehabilitation of the irrigation system and influx of returnees. Many currency dealers, shopkeepers, government servants, teachers, and daily laborers can be found in the villages. Most communities have experience working with NGOs and have completed projects with NGOs and on their own. Apparently, people of Surkh Rod are also familiar with bakeries providing subsidized bread and have requested some for their area since there are worries regarding inflation.

2. Attitude toward Repatriation: The attitude toward repatriation is positive provided more irrigation water can be made available. Communities stated they would request their relatives to return if there is enough water.

B. **COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Drinking Water: Rivers and streams are the main sources of drinking water. Women use primitive filtration systems and storage to allow the main impurities to settle, however, the water remain unfit for drinking. There are some DACAAR wells in Upper and Lower Sultanpur, however the other villages have no wells. There are some springs in the area which the villagers of Upper and Lower Sultanpur and Tatang Nawab Jabbar thought could be used for drinking and irrigation water. The Tatang Nawab Jabbar spring, however, is 2km from the village and its use may not be cost effective. **The community recommended that wells with handpumps be built in the 4 villages without clean drinking water and/or the spring water be piped to the villages. They also thought that if repatriation picked up, more villagers would need to be facilitated with wells.**

2. Health: Shamshapur Ulya and Lower Sultanpur have health clinics. There are TBAs in all villages and immunization coverage is good. The 2 clinics are sufficient for the surrounding villages, however the communities requested additional support for the clinics. There seems to be a high infant mortality rate in most villages and a prevalence of malaria. **The community requested more support for the clinics to ensure essential drugs and**

vaccines available as well as treatment for common ailments. They also need assistance with malaria control. The community also recommended a maternity ward be added to the Shamshapur clinic.**

3. Education: There are primary schools in Shamshapur Ulya and Lower Sultanpur. Some of the children have to walk a long way to school and the Shamshapur school is overcrowded. There are hundreds of school going children in this zone and communities are not happy with the ban on girls' education. The Taliban pay the salaries of the male teachers, although these salaries are reportedly small. **Despite the difficulties, communities recommended a primary school be built in Tatang Nawab Jabbar or Katapur and relevant teaching materials and support be provided. Higher grades could be supported and expanded in the Shamshapur school.**

4. Housing: More than 60% of all houses are destroyed. Housing is a priority for all villages and stated as a major reason for lack of repatriation. Many houses are minimally repaired or neglected and barely suitable for inhabitation. Some villagers need better water supplies to rebuild their mud houses while many people need roof beams since wood, a traditional roofing material, is in short supply and expensive. **As rebuilding houses is a major expense for repatriating families, all communities requested assistance with house rebuilding and recommended that subsidized roof beams be made available to them. Some villagers requested concrete roof beams instead of wood.**

5. Agriculture and Irrigation: Wheat, rice, corn, vegetables, sugar cane and POPPIES (village Tatang Nawab Jabbar) are the main crops of this zone. Due to the lack of irrigation water harvests are not as bountiful, the variety of crops can be limited, and orchards are abandoned. Farmers now depend upon insufficient rain water due to damaged irrigation systems. Fewer growing seasons also means farmers are dependent upon the labor market for some income during the summer months when irrigation water is not available. Sustainability of communities and promotion of refugee return depends heavily on the rehabilitation of irrigation systems. **The communities recommended that the irrigation intake serving Shamshapur, Katapur, and Banda villages be repaired (15 km long). They also said most of their irrigation canals require rehabilitation rather than just cleaning. The community said GAA has surveyed the intake, but as yet there have been no activities. Also, 2 km from Tatang Nawab Jabbar there is a spring which the community thought could bring irrigation and drinking water to the village. Communities have also requested saplings, improved seeds, and urea, however, villagers of Shamshapur Ulya said improved seeds have not worked well in their area.**

6. Land Reclamation: MADERA provides tractors in Shamshapur Ulya for land rehabilitation. Due to the need for some land reclamation, particularly in Lower Sultanpur and Tatang Nawab Jabbar (provided poppies are not a main crop), **the communities requested that the availability of tractors for these two villages be extended in this district.**

7. Veterinary Services: IRDA has reconstructed a veterinary medicine dispensary in Lower Sultanpur. As there is a need in the communities for veterinary services, **the communities recommended this center be brought to a standard which ensures it has an adequate supply of medicines and vaccines and its staff can serve the surrounding villages.**

8. Roads and Bridges: AGHCO is surveying and rehabilitating roads in Shamshapur Ulya and Tatang Nawab Jabbar. DACAAR has rehabilitated the link road to Upper Sultanpur. **It appears there is a need for a bridge to link Katapur to the main road, although to avoid possible duplication, AGHCO should be consulted before any work is undertaken.**

8.5 Land Lease: 31 families lease land. In the past 2400 families leased land.

8.6 Availability of Land: A few families own most of the land. 5000 jeribs near the village have never been cultivated.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, sugar cane, cotton, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed, just a few mulberry, fig and grape trees exist now

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

Comment: A MADERA/DACAAR agriculture rehabilitation center in Sangar Srai is assisting.

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.
2. Provide improved seeds and urea.
3. Rehabilitate agricultural land.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	low during July, August, September
Wells	some dug by the community and used for irrigation

10.2 Community Recommendations: 1. Rehabilitate the irrigation intake.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES

1 Veterinary medicine dispensary, rehabilitated by GAF

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Better equip the Sangar Srai dispensary.

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned: MADERA

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. Repair the grain machines. The machines used now use fuel and are expensive to run.

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1 Reconstruction: DACAAR is repairing roads and bridges.

13.2 Community Recommendation: 1. Put gravel on the roads to control the mud and dust.

14 ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water.

ZONE NGSR-1

Province:	**NANGARHAR**	District:	**Surkh Rod 1**
Village:	**Shamshapur Ulya (upper)**	Survey Date:	6 December 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	500	(25%)
Refugee families:	1500	(75%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	2000	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	2500
Widows:	20
Disabled:	50

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 100

1.4 Tribes: unknown

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community maintains and paints the schools, mosque, and health clinic. They worked together to rebuild the mosque and clean the irrigation canals. A mirab tries to resolve the irrigation problems of the community.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Tatang Nawab Jabbar, Lower Shamshapur

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: Small Bazaar
Near the Tor Ghar mountains

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Currency Dealers	40
Shopkeepers	100
Daily Labor	150
Government Servants	70
Teachers (male)	12
Teachers (female)	2

3.2 The 20 widows and 50 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1

Wells	none
River Water	main source of drinking water

Comment: Drinking water resources apparently surveyed by GAA, but as yet no projects have begun.

4.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Construction a tube well for irrigation and drinking water in Qala Akhund area of the village and pipe it to the houses.
2. Wells for each household.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: yes
comments: established by WHO, built without community participation or contribution

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 12
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 3

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 10 (UNICEF trained)

5.4 Vaccinations: Children are regularly vaccinated twice a week in the local clinic and by a mobile vaccination team.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Alleviate medicine shortage at clinic.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School Buildings:

Girls' Primary School	reconstructed by SRO
Boys' Primary School	reconstructed by SRO

Comment: The community was not asked to participate in the rebuilding of the schools.

6.2 School Children:

Girls	150
Boys	670

6.3 Teachers:

Female	2
Male	17

6.4 Teacher Salaries: Paid by Afghan Government

6.5 School Supplies:

Books	Provincial Education Directorate
Syllabus	Provincial Education Directorate
Blackboards	UNICEF
Roof Covering	UNICEF

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. Add 16 classrooms to the girls' school and 8 classrooms to the boys' school.

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	all houses 80% destroyed
Rebuilt:	20% rebuilt and inhabitable

7.1 Community Recommendation: Provision of concrete roof beams as wood is expensive and in short supply.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	2000 jeribs
Land unutilized	500 jeribs
Total	2500 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	7
51-100 jeribs	10
31-50 jeribs	50
16-30 jeribs	100
11-15 jeribs	200

6-10 jeribs	300
2 - 5 jeribs	80
Less than 2 jeribs	250
Landless	250

8.3 Sale of Land: No land was sold during the war.

8.4 Land disputes: There are land disputes and fights to take land. Reasons unknown.

8.5 Land Lease: Farmers pay 35-40 seer/jerib each year.
470 families lease land. 50 of those families are landless and 200 have small land holdings.

8.6 Availability of Land: There is enough agricultural land but not enough irrigation water.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, sugar cane, cotton, vegetables

9.2 Orchards: destroyed

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the Shahi irrigation intake as there is only enough water during one agricultural season. The river is too low during July, August and September to irrigate crops.
2. Improved seeds have not worked well in this area due to their sensitivity to the hot winds in May and June. New seeds may need to be introduced.
3. Provision of fruit trees and other plants to start the nurseries again.

Comment:: Shahi is a sub-village of Shamshapur which had its own intake, now destroyed, to irrigate the village. None of the 80 families of this village have returned.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	destroyed
Canals	need cleaning
Rivers and streams	low during July, August, September

10.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the Shahi irrigation intake and clean the canals.
2. Construct a tube well at Qala Akhund to provide irrigation and drinking water.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES

None

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. A veterinary medicine dispensary.

12 TRACTORS

NGO Owned — MADERA provides

12.1 Community Recommendations: 1. More tractors need to be provided to the area to reclaim the unutilized land and reach the outlying areas of the region.

13	**ROADS AND BRIDGES**	
13.1	Reconstruction	AGHCO has surveyed roads and bridges in the area and is reconstructing them. The local community was not asked to contribute to the projects.

14 **ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION**

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water.

ZONE NGSR-1

Province: NANGARHAR
Village: Tatang Nawab Jabbar

District: Surkh Rod 1
Survey Date: 6 December 1996

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1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	200	(40%)
Refugee families:	300	(60%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	500	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	500
Widows:	6
Disabled:	15

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: all

1.4 Tribes: unknown

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community works together on the irrigation canals.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: west of Shamshapur (Tatang Nawab Jabbar is a sub-village of Shamshapur)

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams. Natural spring 2 km away

2.3 Other: Near the Tor Ghar mountains

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1

Farmers	most families
Currency Dealers and small business	20
Daily Labor	30
Government Servants	6
Teachers (male)	5

3.2 The 6 widows and 15 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1

Wells	none
Stream	main source of drinking water
Natural Spring	Kajoori spring 2 km away

4.3 Community Recommendations: 1. Develop a system of pipelines to bring water from the Kajoori spring to the village.
2. Protect the shallow water storage ponds dug by the villagers from animals and contamination.

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no
comments: families go to Shamshapur

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 4
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 0

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 5 (UNICEF trained)

5.4 Vaccinations: Children are regularly vaccinated by a mobile vaccination team.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad if the family has enough money

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Additional support for the Shamshapur clinic.
2. Build a maternity ward.

6. **EDUCATION**

6.1 School Buildings: none

6.2 School Children: Boys 100, attend Shamshapur school
Girls unknown

6.3 Teachers: Male 5, teach in Shamshapur

6.4 Teacher Salaries: Paid by Afghan Government

6.5 School Supplies:

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. Add 16 classrooms to the Shamshapur girls' school and 8 classrooms to the boys' school.

7 **HOUSES** Destroyed during the war: 60% of the houses were destroyed
Rebuilt: unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: 1. Provision of concrete roof beams as wood is expensive and in short supply.

8 **AGRICULTURAL LAND:**

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	100 jeribs
Land unutilized	900 jeribs
Total	1000 jeribs

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	6
51-100 jeribs	5
31-50 jeribs	8
16-30 jeribs	3
11-15 jeribs	8
6-10 jeribs	5
2 - 5 jeribs	30
Less than 2 jeribs	10
Landless	50

8.3 Sale of Land: No land was sold during the war.

8.4 Land disputes: unknown

8.5 Land Lease: Farmers pay 35-40 seer/jerib each year.
15 landless families lease land in the region.

8.6 Availability of Land: Not enough.

8.7 Community Recommendations:
1. Due to the lack of agricultural land, the community suggested training in technical courses such as masonry, driving, carpentry, and carpet weaving.
2. The community also suggested training in agriculture-related fields such as poultry keeping, dairy production, bee-keeping, and nurseries.

9 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

9.1 Crops: wheat, corn, sugar cane, cotton, rice, vegetables, and POPPIES

9.2 Orchards: destroyed, previously grapes, oranges, apricots and others

9.3 Forests: none

9.4 Improved Seeds and Urea:

Before the war:	cheap and available locally
Presently:	expensive and difficult to find

9.5 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the main irrigation canals and repair the intake.
2. Dig wells to provide drinking and irrigation water as there is only enough water in the river to during one agricultural season. The river is too low during July, August and September to irrigate crops.
3. Provide fruit trees and other plants to start the nurseries again.
4. Provide improved seeds and urea.

Comment: The community has been pledging crops as payment for improved seeds and urea to local shopkeepers.

10 IRRIGATION

10.1 Irrigation system:

Intake	1 repaired by the community, but weak
Canals	5, of which were 4 rehabilitated by the community and 1 by an NGO
Rivers and streams	low during July, August, September
Wells	none

10.2 Community Recommendations:
1. Rehabilitate the canal repaired by the NGO since the construction was poor and it will be damaged by a flood.
2. Reconstruct the main intake which also belongs to Shamshapur, Katapur, and Banda villages.
3. Construct wells to provide irrigation water.
4. Direct the Kajoori spring water to the village to provide irrigation and drinking water.

11 VETERINARY SERVICES None

11.1 Community Recommendation: 1. A veterinary medicine dispensary.

12 TRACTORS NGO Owned unknown

12.1 Community Recommendation: unknown

13 ROADS AND BRIDGES

13.1	Reconstruction	AGHCO has surveyed roads and bridges from Surkh Rod to Shamshapur and is reconstructing them.
13.2	Community Recommendation:	1. The road and bridges to Katapur needs to be leveled and repaired.

14 **ATTITUDE TOWARD REPATRIATION**

Repatriation will positively affect the region if there is enough irrigation water. Families would encourage their relatives to return.

ZONE NGSR-1

Province:	**NANGARHAR**	District:	**Surkh Rod 1**
Village:	**Sultanpur lower**	Survey Date:	18-23 November 1996

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1. **SOCIAL STRUCTURE**

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	50	(36%)
Refugee families:	80	(57%)
Families that never left	10	(07%)
TOTAL	140	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	200
Widows:	20
Disabled:	20

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: unknown

1.4 Tribes: unknown

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community worked together to rebuild the mosque and the link road into the village. A mirab works to resolve the irrigation problems of the community. The community said further rehabilitation of their mosque was their first priority.

2. **PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

2.1 Neighboring villages: Upper Sultanpur

2.2 Natural water supplies: Streams, springs

2.3 Other:

3. **SOURCES OF INCOME**

3.1

Farmers	most families
Currency Dealers	some
Shopkeepers	some
Daily Labor	some
Government Servants	some
Teachers (male)	12
Teachers (female)	5

3.2 The 20 widows and 20 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: The community would like assistance in starting a bakery.

4. **DRINKING WATER**

4.1

Wells	4 shallow wells with handpumps constructed by DACAAR
Spring Water	main source of drinking water

5. **HEALTH**

5.1 Health Clinic: yes

comments: established by WHO, built without community participation or contribution

5.2 Mortality: Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 70
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 7

5.3 Health Workers: TBAs 7 (locally trained)

5.4 Vaccinations: Children are regularly vaccinated twice a year.

5.5 Seriously Ill patients: transported to Jalalabad

5.6 Community Recommendation: 1. Malaria control.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 School Buildings:

Girls' Primary School	reconstructed by SCA
Boys' Primary School	reconstructed by AGHCO

Comment: The community was not asked to participate in the rebuilding of the schools. The school was closed to girls after the Taliban takeover.

6.2 School Children:

Girls	40
Boys	60

6.3 Teachers:

Female	5
Male	12

6.4 Teacher Salaries: Paid by Afghan Government

6.5 School Supplies: unknown

6.6 Community recommendation: 1. Unknown

7 HOUSES

Destroyed during the war:	unknown
Rebuilt:	unknown

7.1 Community Recommendation: Assistance with rebuilding their houses.

8 AGRICULTURAL LAND:

8.1 Agricultural land:

Land cultivated	unknown
Land unutilized	100 jeribs
Total	unknown

8.2 Land holdings:

Size of landholding	Number of families
More than 100 jeribs	0
51-100 jeribs	0
31-50 jeribs	0
16-30 jeribs	0
11-15 jeribs	0
6-10 jeribs	25
2 - 5 jeribs	5
Less than 2 jeribs	10
Landless	unknown

ZONE NGKM-1

Province: **NANGARHAR** District: **KAMA 1**
Village: **Mama Khil** Survey Date: 3 December 1996

1. SOCIAL STRUCTURE

1.1 Number of families:

Repatriated families:	41	(20%)
Refugee families:	159	(80%)
Families who never left:	0	
TOTAL	200	

1.2 Demographic breakdown:

Children:	200
Widows:	0
Disabled:	6

1.3 Families supported by relatives abroad: 0

1.4 Tribes: Mohmand, Pacha, Sayed

1.5 Community Spirit:
The community said it would assist NGOs working to assist them.

2. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Neighboring villages: Sangar Srai

2.2 Natural water supplies: Rivers and streams

2.3 Other: Information also includes Pir-Bagh, a religious village in which 3 of 4 families have returned.

3. SOURCES OF INCOME

3.1
Farmers — most families
Tractor Driver — 1
Daily Laborers — some in Pakistan and Jalalabad

3.2 The 6 disabled are dependent upon relatives.

3.3 Community Recommendation: 1. Provide technical training for young people.

4. DRINKING WATER

4.1
Wells — 25 wells, 8 built by DACAAR and 17 by the community
River Water — available

4.2 Community Recommendations: 1. unknown

5. HEALTH

5.1 Health Clinic: no, people go to Sangar Srai and the Hakeem in Pir Bagh

5.2 Mortality:
Number of babies that died before age 1 in the past two years: 2
Number of women that died in childbirth in the past two years: 0

ZONES WITH A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR RETURN OF REFUGEES

7 TARGET ZONES IN NANGARHAR and LAGHMAN

SURVEY RESULTS

DACAAR, GAA, IRC, MADERA - 1997